

THE *Country* GUIDE

CANADA'S NATIONAL RURAL MONTHLY

In This Issue . . .

- Pelleted Feeds
- How to Fall off a Roof
- Hobby Show to Trade Fa

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AN IMPORTANT *Link* WITH *Outer Space*

TO the western farmer "outer space" may well be said to mean those areas of the big, wide world where live the millions of needy children, women and men who depend upon the products of the farm to sustain their daily lives.

In Western Canada, bestriding the prairie provinces and at strategic lake and seaboard points are located the terminal and country elevators of United Grain Growers Limited, Canada's original farmer-owned Co-operative.

As the need for food distribution becomes, as it eventually must, a primary factor in the preservation of world peace through the promotion of human well being, the fifty thousand western farmers who own and control United Grain Growers Limited will tend to become an ever more important link with the "outer space" of the world's food-needy areas.



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CANADA'S ORIGINAL
FARMER-OWNED CO-OPERATIVE

UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LIMITED

THE Country GUIDE

Incorporating The Nor'-West Farmer and Farm and Home
CANADA'S NATIONAL RURAL MONTHLY

In This Issue

- **FEED OF THE FUTURE.** Cliff Faulknor has been talking to the people who make pelleted feeds, and those who use them, and finds that they are opening up wide new vistas for the Canadian livestock industry. See page 11.



- **CALVES ON THE WEIGHSCALE.** This part of performance testing shows the gains they make with uniform feeding and management. It helps to indicate whether the breeding herd is producing beef calves that pay. See "Getting Under the Skin," page 12.

COLORFUL SALADS are being added more and more to the farm family's daily diet, because they supply important vitamins and can stir languid appetites. For tested salad recipes, see page 48.

Features

Feed of the Future—by Cliff Faulknor	11
Getting Under the Skin—by Richard Cobb	12
Where, Planning Paid Off—by Don Baron	13
How to Fall Off a Roof—by Eric Wahleen	14

Short Features

Loose Housing for Hogs	16	Better Cows Through Testing	23
Don't Panic If You Are Lost	16	How to Manage Canary Grass	25
Rural Route Letter	19	Set Combine to Save Grain	25
Insects to Increase Yields	19	One Pest to Eat Another	26
One-Shot Controls Anemia	20	Winter Cover Can Be Useful	31
Vibrio and Insemination	21	Success with Saccharinum Maple	32
Potatoes in Livestock Ration	21	Egg Storage Methods Compared	33
Discovery Permits Cheaper Tests	22	Farm Sprayer Never Lies Idle	34
Penicillin Calls for Care	23	Sketch Pad Out-of-Doors	54

News and Views

Editorial Comment	4	What's Happening	9
Weather Forecast	6	Farm Organizations	18
Guideposts	8		

Farm Practice

Livestock	20	Horticulture	32
Dairying	23	What's New	33
Workshop	24	Poultry	33
Soils and Crops	25	Farm Mechanics	34

Fiction

The Love Gods—by John Patrick Gillese	15
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Home and Family

Friendship—by Glenora Pearce	43
From Hobby Show to Trade Fair—by O. K. Wiseman	44
They're Going to Tear Down Our Church—by Dexter Hubbard	47
Salad Days—by Julia Mann	48

Bark and Moss Pictures	45	Patterns	50
My Grandma's Garden	45	The Countrywoman	51
Needlework	46	Young People	52
Happy, Healthy, Elderly	49	Boy and Girl	53

COVER: The happy scene caught by photographer Luoma is almost timeless. For eons, boys have fished in shady streams. It's a right that even license writers recognize.

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Editorials

The Federal Budget

IT would be interesting to know how many Canadians were at all disturbed when Finance Minister Fleming released the detailed financial status of the nation to the House of Commons last month. Mr. Fleming reported that the budgeted surplus for 1957-58, of \$80 million, had turned into a deficit of \$39 million, and that the Federal Government faced an all-time high peacetime deficit of at least \$640 million in 1958-59. Moreover, he stated that the Government would need to borrow during the current year a post-war record of \$1,400 million to finance the deficit, as well as to provide housing and other loans and advances. We may not understand high finance very well, but there is no doubt at all that these are amounts of money of staggering proportions. Surely, this red ink in our Government accounts should be cause of more than a little concern.

What has really happened, of course, is that our political parties did such a good job of outbidding one another for votes that Government expenditures have soared. Unfortunately, for the nation and the politicians, this coincided with a slackening of economic activity which resulted in reduced Government revenues and some unemployment in a number of our major industries. So on top of fulfilling election promises, the Government found it necessary to take measures to combat unemployment, and to attempt to stimulate a business recovery.

It is perhaps worthwhile at this time to remind ourselves that, while some sections of the economy have shown weakness from time to time, Canada as a nation has just come through the most prosperous period of years in its history. In the 10-year period 1946-56 the Federal Government produced a series of surpluses that enabled it to reduce the national debt from \$13.4 billion to \$11.0 billion—a drop of \$2.4 billion. Now, in one year, the Government plans to wipe out at least one-quarter,

and possibly one-third or more, of this reduction.

Deficit financing is an accepted budgetary practice at times when the economy is leveling out or experiencing a small decline, as at present. However, there seems little likelihood that the Government will be able to avoid a further deficit of a sizeable amount in 1959-60. What happens after that is still open to conjecture. It seems to us that such Government financing cannot help but be inflationary. And while a temporary Federal deficit should, under present circumstances, prove helpful in maintaining our nation's economic strength, we must not overlook the historical lesson that chronic deficits can dangerously weaken a nation's economy.

It must now be abundantly clear to the electorate that they can't have their cake and eat it too. Constant demands for more and more social security measures, and government services of one kind and another, can only lead to higher taxes and/or budgetary deficits. If budgetary deficits persist the additions to the social security benefits will be offset by inflation in a relatively short period of time.

Certainly, the task of the monetary authorities at this juncture is a very difficult one indeed. One must hope for the best possible leadership, not only from governments, but from representatives of all important sections of the community. In the final analysis, public opinion, not only in our own country, but in other countries with which we are closely associated, will dictate the course of events. In a situation of this kind the various groups in our society can each make an important contribution—labor by exercising restraint in formulating its wage claims, business by exercising equal restraint in raising prices, and all of us in our organizational activity, and privately, in resisting demands for more and more government expenditures. V

A Research Need

FARM economics research in Canada is greatly handicapped by a number of basic weaknesses which should not be allowed to continue any longer. Perhaps the most obvious of these is the inadequacy of the statistical data so essential to planning and conducting research studies aimed at providing results upon which sound farm policy decisions can be made.

Furthermore, our agricultural economists and statisticians are, unfortunately, so few in number and so loaded down with teaching, extension and service functions that research is being sadly neglected. The two places where one might expect to find worthwhile independent farm economics research being carried out is in the departments of agricultural economics at our universities and in the Economics Division, Canada Department of Agriculture. The former are so badly understaffed that the teaching and extension functions take by far the bulk of the time. The latter has become, to a very large extent, a servicing body for the Canada Department of Agriculture. This in itself is not a bad thing, but no provision has been made within the Department to take up the gap left by the transfer of research personnel to new duties. The net result is that Canada is woefully weak in farm economics research.

We spend tens of millions of dollars annually on technological research to promote efficient

farm production, but are prepared to allocate only a few tens of thousands of dollars for research to investigate the economic consequences to the individual farm family, or to improve the efficiency of our farm marketing systems. In fact, the lack of challenging openings in the field of farm economics research has become so marked that it became necessary at the largest college of agriculture in Canada to switch the emphasis in its agricultural economics courses to business administration. These are, indeed, sorry commentaries when we consider the plight of large sections of our farm population.

This generally unsatisfactory situation has been well known for years, and we believe it is deteriorating. It was recognized by the Policy Committee of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture which concluded that economic and social research and investigation into the problems of agriculture in rural communities is seriously inadequate and should be greatly expanded. The CFA policy also calls for the establishment of a non-governmental Agricultural Research Foundation through which funds for research, primarily in economic and sociology, could be administered.

Here, then, is at least a starting point for overcoming the present weaknesses. We respectfully suggest that farm people, through their organizations, should lose no further time in pursuing a vigorous course of action to achieve these objectives. V

It Can Happen to You!

HAVE you a 5-year-old son or grandson? The reason for raising the question is a compelling one. Within recent days the newspapers have carried fatal accident reports on three farm boys of this age. Two of them lost their lives through tractor mishaps, and the other was burned to death. These were, indeed, sorrowful and shocking tragedies, and seem the more so because the victims were small children. They should drive home to all of us the need to be safety conscious in everything that we do, and of our responsibilities to our own families and to others.

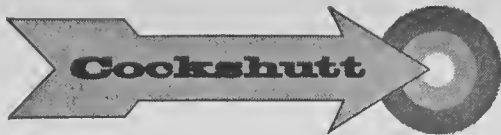
While we do not like to think of accidents in terms of cold statistics, such statistics are important. When publicized they can help to break down public apathy. They make people more aware of the unnecessary and immeasurable loss of human life and property, and of the many heartaches and hardships, and the physical suffering which can result. When properly recorded and analyzed, they provide useful information on the causes, types and costs of accidents, and when and under what circumstances they most frequently occur. Such information is invaluable in pinpointing specific hazards requiring special safety emphasis, and in planning and executing public educational programs.

Unfortunately, far too many citizens are inclined to think it is the other fellow or his children who get involved in accidents. *But they don't happen just to the other fellow or his family.* Statistics show that in 1956 there was a total of 155,033 motor vehicle accidents in Canada, in which 3,184 persons were killed and 72,884 were injured. Property damage resulting from these accidents totalled \$65 million, not to mention medical and hospital costs.

If these figures fail to convince you of the widespread nature of the accident problem, perhaps the knowledge that more people lost their lives in non-vehicle accidents than in motor accidents will. Actually, there was a total of 4,992 fatal non-vehicle accidents in 1956. Of this number 2,179 or 44 per cent occurred in homes, while industrial premises, public places and recreational locations were only responsible for a fraction of the total. This emphasizes that the home, in spite of greatly improved living conditions, can be a very dangerous place.

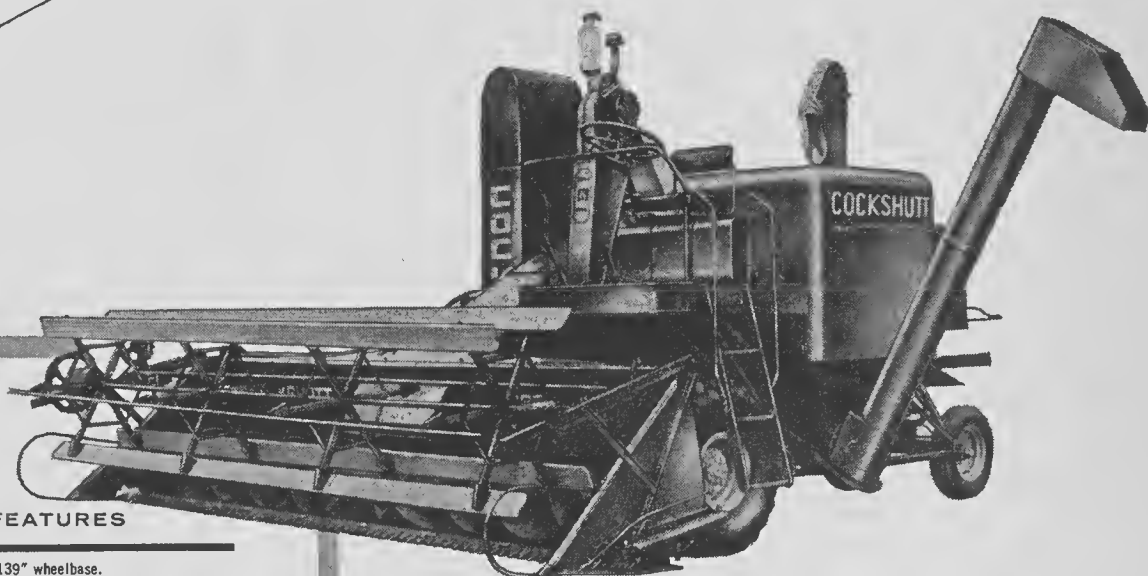
It is said that farming has more accidental deaths each year than any other industry. In Ontario, the Department of Agriculture reports that nearly one-half of the approximately 60 annual farm accident deaths are caused by careless handling of equipment, and that one member of every fourth farm family in the province will become an accident victim this year. In Saskatchewan, the Department of Public Health reports that 80 people lost their lives and 2,724 people were hospitalized last year as the result of farm accidents. Of this total, animals were involved in 640 accidents; falls in 557; farm machinery in 321; augers, gears and pulleys in 254; tractors in 156; cuts in 122; and motor vehicles in 105.

Obviously most, if not all, accidents can be prevented. Human failure not motor vehicles, farm machinery and equipment and animals, is the basic cause of accidents. In nearly every case, human failure to recognize and correct a hazard is the real cause of accidental death or injury. Human failures include: being in a hurry, lack of common sense, improper equipment, improper care and use of equipment, procrastination, false confidence, lack of knowledge. It may sound trite but it's better to be safe than sorry. You can help to markedly reduce preventable accidents by making regular safety inspections of your home, buildings, fields, machinery, equipment and motor vehicles, and by making careful attitudes and work habits a part of everyday life. V


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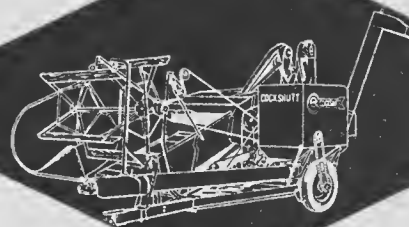
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✓	✓		Low range cutting (under 2").
✓	✓		Foot operated variable speed drive.
✓	✓		Easy access cylinder hood.
✓	✓		12 bar reversible type concave.
✓	✓		Quick change concave clearance.
✓ (3744 sq. in.)	✓ (4329 sq. in.)		Extra large separation area.
✓ (2898 sq. in.)	✓ (2898 sq. in.)		Extra large cleaning area.
✓	✓		Extra large 60 bushel grain tank.
✓	✓		Swing back unloading auger.

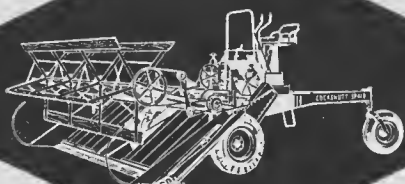


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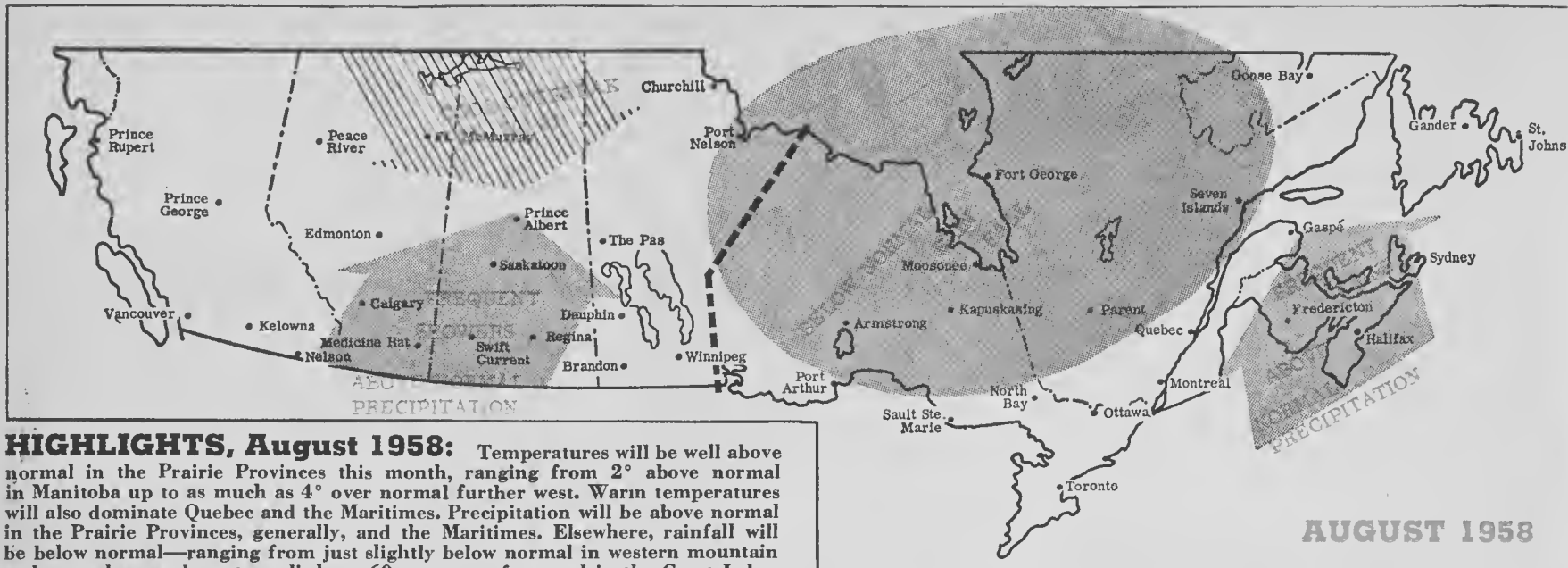
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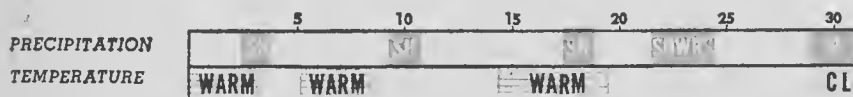


HIGHLIGHTS, August 1958: Temperatures will be well above normal in the Prairie Provinces this month, ranging from 2° above normal in Manitoba up to as much as 4° over normal further west. Warm temperatures will also dominate Quebec and the Maritimes. Precipitation will be above normal in the Prairie Provinces, generally, and the Maritimes. Elsewhere, rainfall will be below normal—ranging from just slightly below normal in western mountain and coastal areas down to as little as 60 per cent of normal in the Great Lakes and Hudson Bay areas. All of Ontario and Quebec will find precipitation below normal this period.

(Allow a day or two either way in using this forecast. It should be 75 per cent right for your area, but not necessarily for your farm.—ed.)

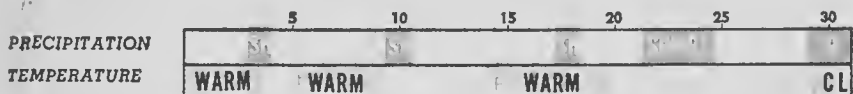
Alberta

- First week 1-2:** No important storminess expected, but chance showers on 2nd. Temperatures near the 80's.
- Second week 3-9:** Showers at start of period; temperatures through entire period warmer than normal, with daytime highs in the 80° range. Fair latter part of period.
- Third week 10-16:** Cloudy and showery at start of period; mostly fair otherwise. Temperatures in 70's except for few 80° days at end of week.
- Fourth week 17-23:** Showery at start of week, and again at week end. Temperatures generally near 80 first of week and in 70's during latter half of period.
- Fifth week 24-31:** Mostly cloudy at beginning of week with frequent showers; clear weather at mid-week; rain on 30th and 31st. Temperatures turning cool at end of week, dropping into 30's.



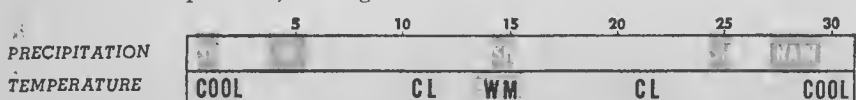
Saskatchewan

- First week 1-2:** No important storminess at this time, with daytime temperatures well into the 80's.
- Second week 3-9:** Showery weather will open week, becoming fair last four or five days. Temperatures frequently into 80's, with entire week above normal in temperatures.
- Third week 10-16:** Showers likely at beginning of week, but clearing rapidly and most of week will be fair. Temperatures will generally run in upper 70's during daytimes.
- Fourth week 17-23:** Hot, humid conditions will open week, with showers at beginning of period, clear at mid-week, but with more general showers at week end.
- Fifth week 24-31:** Week will open with showers and mild temperatures, clear at mid-week briefly. Month's only cold outbreak, with showers, will move in 30th and 31st, with minimum temperatures in upper 30's.



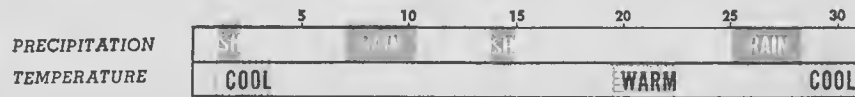
Manitoba

- First week 1-2:** Cool and showery weather during this period, with minimum temperatures in lower 40's.
- Second week 3-9:** Mild temperatures most of week, daytime highs in 70's. Showers at mid-week, otherwise mostly fair weather through this period.
- Third week 10-16:** Cool weather moving in at start of week, dropping minimum temperatures into low 40's south, high 30's north. Warming at week end with showers.
- Fourth week 17-23:** Mostly fair all week, little important precipitation. Cool outbreak at week end will find daytime highs in 60's, overnight lows near 40.
- Fifth week 24-31:** Showers can be expected at start of period, with more general precipitation on one or two days toward end of week. Cool temperatures, clearing on 30th and 31st.



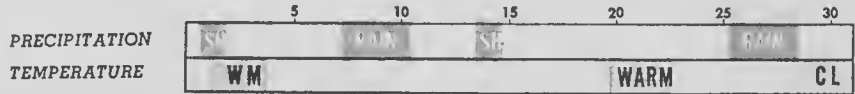
Ontario

- First week 1-2:** Cool and showery weather is forecast toward end of this early period.
- Second week 3-9:** Cool at start of week, but warming rapidly for remainder of period with daytime highs in 70's. Stormy toward end of week, with fairly good rains.
- Third week 10-16:** Showery weather will be clearing at start of week, fair at mid-week; showers on one or two days toward week end. Temperatures mild, highs in 70's.
- Fourth week 17-23:** Little in the way of important weather this period. No important storminess; temperatures warming to near 80 latter part of week.
- Fifth week 24-31:** Showers toward mid-week, continuing two or three days, cool outbreak at week end. Cool, clearing conditions on 31st. Minimum temperatures in 30's most inland areas.



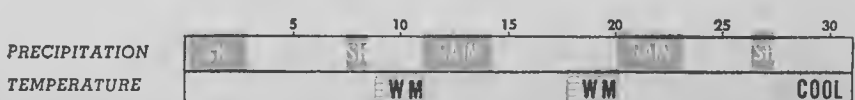
Quebec

- First week 1-2:** It will be warm in this period, with some showers likely on the 2nd.
- Second week 3-9:** Warm at start of week, with temperatures in upper 70's. Mild rest of week, with showers on one or two days during latter half of period.
- Third week 10-16:** Showery at beginning of week, with considerable cloudiness. Clearing and cool at mid-week with more shower activity on one or two days toward week end.
- Fourth week 17-23:** No important storminess, which will contribute to over-all dry month. Temperatures will be quite warm with warmest readings during latter half of week.
- Fifth week 24-31:** Quite an active week. Fair beginning, but showers on two or three days at mid-week. Cool outbreak at week end, and it will continue cool into the 31st.



Maritime Provinces

- First week 1-2:** Showery weather both days, with frequent cloudiness. Temperatures in 70's both days.
- Second week 3-9:** Showers will clear at start of week, but likely again at week end. Temperatures will be mild most of week, warming toward week end.
- Third week 10-16:** Quite warm at beginning, temperatures near 80. Fairly general storminess expected on one or two days at mid-week, clearing for week end.
- Fourth week 17-23:** First four or five days will have no general storminess, but showers at week end. Temperatures at mid-week will be quite warm, near 80 daytime.
- Fifth week 24-31:** Week will start with clearing skies, but showers likely at mid-week. Cooler weather at week end, with temperatures dropping into 40's overnight. Cool into 31st.



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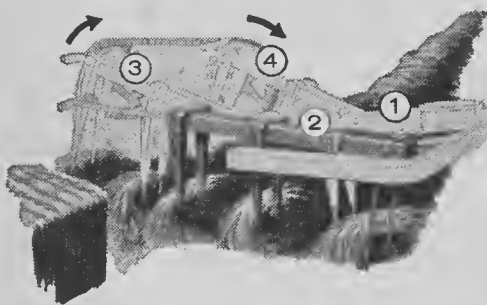
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BEEF PRICES softened in June reflecting more plentiful supplies in U.S. and smaller Canadian exports, as well as growing consumer resistance to high retail prices. Fodder supplies could be a big item in beef picture this fall.

HOG OUTLOOK shapes up as follows: marketings during October-March, according to Canada Department of Agriculture, will be 3.4 million, same as 1955-56, when prices dipped to floor level. Now, with population 8 per cent greater and beef more expensive, prices may stay above present floor of \$25. Also drought on Prairies, where big increase expected, may change plans of some producers.

EGG PRICES should increase--production entering slack summer period and storage stocks moderate. Nation's henhouses are not likely to be overloaded this fall, as replacement hatch away down.

TURKEY is farmer's choice of poultry this year, as hatchings in important March-May period spurted up some 15 per cent. Turkey broilers (9 lb. and under) seem to be gaining favor. If increased hatch goes largely to this trade, it should relieve pressure on prices.

RECORD U.S. WINTER WHEAT CROP of a billion bu. plus assured; larger than previous record 1952 crop, but grown on 9 million acres less. Early season forecasts show spring wheat production below average at around 200 million bu.

P.L. 480 FUNDS, the funds which put the kick in United States export program, will be available this fall. Expect a push to extend markets in Asia.

EUROPE WHEAT CROPS are good, and France, Italy and possibly Turkey will be looking for markets. However, high quality, high protein Canadian wheat should have no difficulty finding customers in Europe.

NORTH AMERICAN RECESSION may be about over, but upturn not expected too quickly. Built-in stabilizers have been quite effective. In the U.S., half the drop of \$8.4 billion in wages and salaries offset by unemployment insurance payments, etc.

CHEESE STOCKS are heavy but production, down nearly 16 per cent in May from year before, will likely be off for year. Ontario price support is 34 cents per pound (33½ cents last year) and Quebec 33½ cents, approximately 110 per cent of average price of last 10 years.

BUILD-UP OF BUTTER STOCKS virtually certain, thanks to increased production and decreased demand. Butter production in May soared 11.5 per cent larger than year before. Consumption of margarine has increased.

WHAT'S HAPPENING

Contract Farming As Seen by Economist

ONTARIO'S agricultural representatives were told at their annual conference that the incentives of contract farming are too great to resist. They can help provide greater security to farmers, greater efficiency by tying together production and handling of feed, and a better product for consumers.

Dr. D. W. Hopper, Farm Economics Department, Ontario Agricultural College, said the firm writing the contract keeps the books and does the financing, and the farmer does the job he is often best suited to do—produce the chicks or hogs. He estimated that 90 per cent of the broilers and 10 per cent of the hogs produced in the province were grown under contract, and he predicted a swing to contract steer feeding as well.

Dr. Hopper suggested that as contract feeding grows in importance, a farmer's feeding skill will probably take on an importance comparable to his credit rating. In fact, he said that one firm in the United States has a list of "people I will never again sign a contract with, to feed hogs." In that country, such "black lists" are in some cases passed around between firms, although Dr. Hopper knew of no in-

dication that this is happening in Canada.

The trend to contracting is leading to a highly specialized type of farming, he said. Contractors, who want big producers, will assist farmers to plan their operations, to overcome production problems and to finance expansion programs.

Dr. Hopper advises farmers planning to sign a contract, to shop around among the various companies and study the contracts offered by each of them, before making a decision. "A farmer can dicker on contracts for a few weeks, to get a better deal. That is when his bargaining power is strongest."

He reported that some farmers are making money by insisting on separate write-ins in the contract. For instance, one contract offered to a hog feeder near Chatham called for the animals to be weighed in Toronto. This farmer had the reputation of a good feeder, so the firm, anxious to sign him up, agreed to write in that the pigs would be weighed in Chatham, saving the farmer a big loss from shrinkage.

Dr. Hopper advises farmers to have a lawyer read over the contract to explain it fully, before signing. ✓

NEW CHIEF OF CANADIAN WHEAT BOARD



W. C. McNamara

William Craig McNamara, new Chief Commissioner of the Canadian Wheat Board, joined the staff of the Board in 1942, was appointed a commissioner in 1945, and has served as assistant chief commissioner since 1947.

Born in Winnipeg in 1904, Mr. McNamara moved with his family to Regina two years later, and attended public and high schools there. He joined the staff of the Standard Bank of Canada in 1923, and in the following year entered the grain business on the formation of the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool. For the next 17 years he gained extensive experience in all phases of grain marketing, and terminated his career with the Pool as manager of the coarse grains sales department.

For his first two years with the Canadian Wheat Board, Mr. Mc-

Namara was associated with war-time transportation problems, and in 1944, was appointed special resident representative of the Board in Washington, D.C. At this time he worked closely with the Combined Food Board in the world-wide distribution of cereals. His work brought him in contact with governmental representatives and grain trade throughout the world.

As commissioner and assistant chief commissioner of the Board, he has travelled widely in Europe and Asia. He visited Russia and other countries in Eastern Europe last year in the course of a sales mission. He has been three times a member of the Canadian delegation to negotiate International Wheat Agreements, and has been active in the work of the International Wheat Council. ✓

NEW SEED CLASSES COMING

If the Canadian Seed Growers' Association gets its way, the present complexity of grades and classes of seeds will become a thing of the past. That organization has asked the federal government to give it the responsibility of administering the whole pedigree system (presently shared with the Canada Department of Agriculture), and has requested changes in the regulations under the Seeds Act so new grades and classes can be established.

At the annual meeting of the C.S.G.A. at Guelph, members were told that the government is drafting new legislation to meet at least some of these requests. The C.S.G.A. hopes that in streamlining the seed business, (Please turn to page 54)

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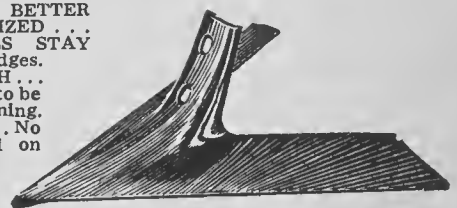
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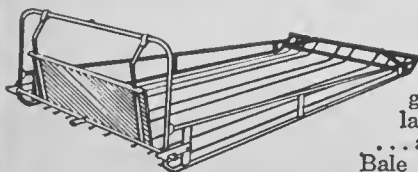
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A look at pelleted rations — FEED OF THE FUTURE

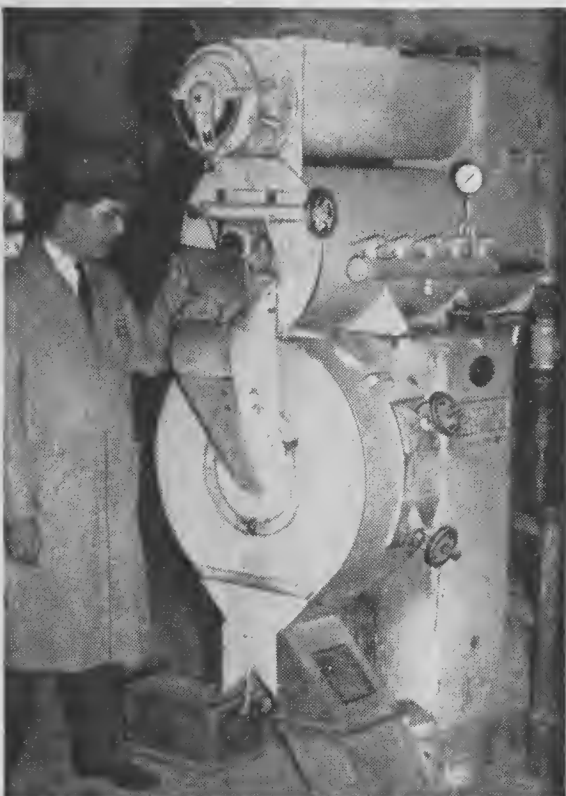
Modern trends in feed pelleting include complete rations in pelleted form, roughage pellets for ruminants, and machines which will pellet forage crops in the field

by **CLIFF FAULKNER**

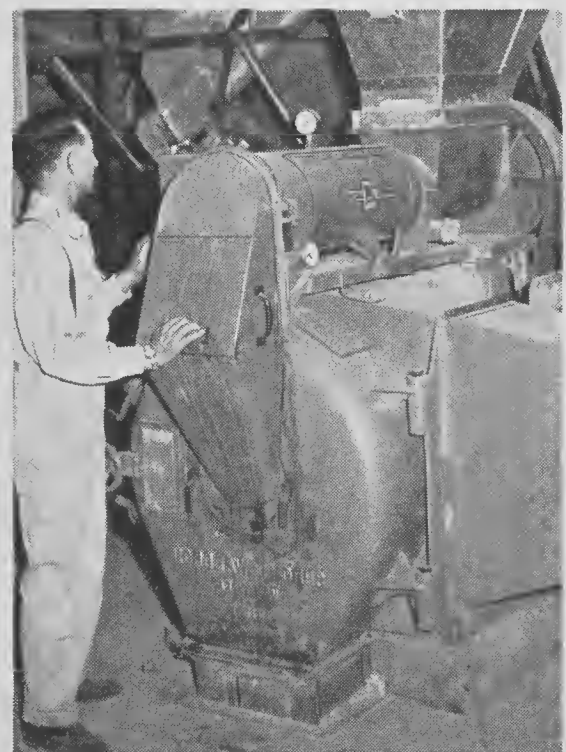


[Guide photos

Horse and cattle pellets loaded for transport to the XC Ranch which is at Dalemead, near Bassano, Alta.



Pellet mill, Pioneer Feed Plant, Calgary. Feed mix enters through chute from floor above, is forced through big circular die for the pelleting process.



[Laddie Porch photo

Another type of pelleting machine at the United Grain Growers Money-Maker Feed Plant, Edmonton. This one can produce 8 to 9 tons of pellets per hour.

OLDTIME moviegoers will remember a picture starring Stan Laurel and Oliver Hardy that depicted life in 1980. Some guests had been invited to a "turkey" dinner, and were seated around a platter which contained a few little pills or pellets—some black and some white. When a black one was placed on Stan's plate, he stared dejectedly at it a moment or two, then asked plaintively, "Can I have some of the white meat?"

We may be a long way from taking our meals in pellet form yet, but our livestock population has been exposed to it for some time. Things haven't quite reached the point where a single pellet will provide a meal for a steer or hog, but pellets containing even a complete roughage-concentrate ration for ruminants are well on the way. Pellets can now be obtained in almost any shape desired, and with a size range of from 3/32" to 5" in diameter. One of the latest wrinkles is to put up hay in a big round pellet or wafer which resembles a hockey puck made of shredded wheat.

Feed pelleting is a result of man's desire to improve on nature's pellet—the grain kernel. It was found that when certain supplements such as bone meal, various oil meals, or molasses were added to the regular hay-grain ration, poultry and livestock gained better. But feeding additives separately means extra time and labor, and mixes or mashes don't flow as readily in self-feeders as grain kernels do. The next logical step was to grind all these substances together and rebuild them under pressure into a man-made kernel.

THE pelleting process generally involves the addition of water or steam to aid in the binding process. Pellets are then dried and cooled—even where steam isn't used a good deal of heat is generated by the pressure involved. Sometimes a binding agent, such as molasses, is employed, although this is seldom necessary because many common feed materials have ingredients which possess natural binding qualities. By the use of dies of various designs, pellets can be turned out as cylinders, cubes, rectangles, or even stars.

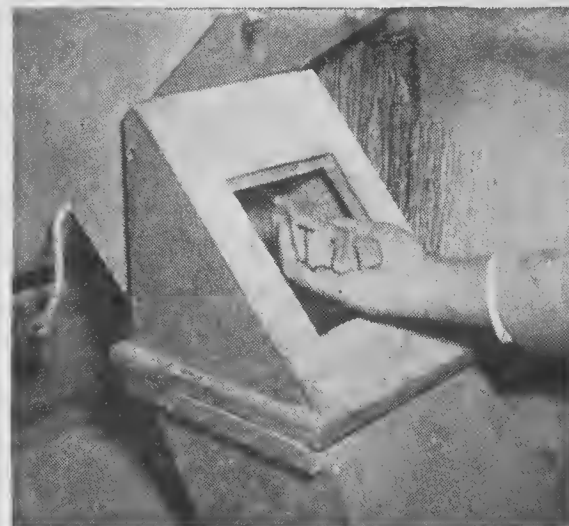
Most pelleting machines in use today are large, expensive commercial types, requiring skilled operation. But pellet mill firms are now involved in a race to produce a compact, on-the-farm machine at a price that will allow pelleted feeds to compete successfully with loose roughages, grain and meal. Out in California, Ken and Jim Stewart of Rio Vista, have developed a harvesting machine which can pick up a forage crop and pellet it right in the field. Because of the high costs involved, this proto-type mobile pelleter is a long way from being a commercial success as yet, but it *does* indicate the shape of things to come.

There are many advantages in pelleted rations, and some known disadvantages are already being resolved by use of new pelleting equipment and techniques. But a lot of study is still needed on questions such as the effects of the grinding, heating, steaming, and cooling of the pelleting process

on nutritional values of various ingredients. For instance, it is known to partially gelatinize the starches in grains and help convert them to glucose, and to destroy certain toxic materials in some feed-stuffs—both of which might account for reported feeding gains.

As Prof. H. D. Bruhn, University of Wisconsin, states in an article in the magazine "Agricultural Engineering:" "When man tampers with nature's way of doing things, he must investigate all possible ramifications—good or bad."

One of the big advantages to pelleting is that it provides a balanced feed ration which is convenient and pleasant to handle. The material flows easily



Dual horse and cattle feed pellets removed from inspection plate located at bottom of the pellet mill.

from bins, and moves smoothly through self-feeders. Pelleting also reduces feed bulk (especially in forage crops), which means a reduction in storage or bag costs. It cuts down on dustiness and wind losses, and also prevents wastage caused by animals or birds sorting through the ingredients and rejecting the less palatable ones.

Pelleted feeds are said to be more palatable than loose feeds, and reduce feeding time because pelleting increases feed density. Most tests indicate more feed is consumed and faster gains registered when rations are fed in pelleted form. They are being used widely, with success, in the winter feeding of range cattle.

RESULTS of feeding tests on swine at the Montana State College, Bozeman, show that pelleted rations, consisting chiefly of small grains and their by-products, reduce the amount of feed required by 100 lb. of gain, and also the time required for the pigs to reach market weight. A New Mexico Agricultural Experiment Station reports it found that lambs required less feed per unit of gain when fed on pellets.

In 1955-56 the University of Illinois fed four lots of Hereford steer (Please turn to page 37)



[Guide photos]
Beef calves on performance test are weighed by Doug McCausland, provincial livestock branch.

YOU remember how Troy fell. The Greeks built a massive wooden horse and left it at the city gates. The Trojans liked the look of it and hauled it into their city. But they overlooked one detail. The horse was filled with Greek soldiers, and so the city was taken.

The fall of Troy may not have anything to do with the beef cattle business, except for the moral of the story. Often enough, an animal looks good at a sale. Somebody buys it, takes it home and adds it to the breeding herd, without any check on what goes on under its skin. Admittedly, an experienced hand and eye can tell a lot from the feel and look of cattle, and more can be learned by knowing the herds they come from. Is that enough? What of the calves that will be bred from them? They may look fine, but how much is it costing to give them the right weight and finish for market. Is it worth it?

The best reason for raising beef cattle is to produce beef, but in such a way that the farmer makes a good living, and the consumer has some good eating. Most people would agree with that, but it doesn't always work out that way. How many producers are prepared to try performance testing to select breeding stock which can produce good, dollar-earning calves? Performance testing may not be perfect, but it is the best guide we have at present for separating the moneymakers from the loafers in our beef herds.

Most provinces have these testing programs now. They vary in detail, but all are based on the idea that type alone is not sufficient in evaluating the worth of cattle.

IN Manitoba, the program started about two years ago, and when it gathered momentum last fall, one of the first commercial farms to put its cattle on the weighscale for testing was that of Don Fraser of Gunton. A diploma graduate of the Faculty of Agriculture, University of Manitoba, he has a progressive outlook, and is already a booster for this businesslike way to improve the beef herd.

The first testing started at Gunton in October 1957. It showed some interesting contrasts. For instance, two males calved within a day of each other, and weighing 71 and 80 lb. respectively at birth, had grown to 500 and 575 lb. at 8 months. Two others, weighing 73 and 72 lb. at birth, were 545 and 525 lb. at 8 months. Taking all the 20 calves on test, the average daily gain for each was 2.25 lb., but this included their birth weights.

One calf crop and one weighing cannot tell the whole story. In the same lot were two heifer calves, each weighing 70 lb. at birth, but one weighed 100 lb. more than the other at the October weighing, although there was only a month's difference in their ages. In this case, the cow producing the slower gainer had previously given birth to twins, which took so much out of her that she was unable to feed the next calf adequately. It doesn't necessarily follow that the cow should be culled. In fact, another calf crop may prove otherwise.

Getting Under the Skin

Don Fraser is one of the increasing number of beef producers who are using performance testing to tell them more about their herds

by **RICHARD COBB**

Performance testing is intended firstly to find out whether A grows faster and more economically than B, and secondly what should be done about it. This is basically a test of breeding stock, and can lead to definite conclusions only over a period of regular testing, with good management. In the early stages, as in Manitoba, it is more of a progeny test, showing the differences in gains made by individual calves, and how feeding and management are showing in the light of average daily gain. Eventually, the records will show the strengths and weaknesses in the breeding herd. It is then that some hard decisions must be made. The below-average performers, whether bulls or cows, need to be culled out. They may represent a big investment, but unless they can pay a reasonable dividend, they are a waste of time and money.

In addition to the performance test weighing, there is a visual check. Calves are graded to find whether they have desirable characteristics other than rate of gain. This should provide useful data on the relation between looks and performance. It can also show whether calves are upgraded between the tests.

The second weighing and grading took place at the Fraser farm last April, with the same bunch of calves. This time there was an average daily gain for males of 2 lb., and 1.7 lb. for females, with 10 out of the 20 topping 900 lb. The best steer had put on 2.16 lb. a day, and the top heifer 2.09. A satisfactory average is reckoned to be 2 lb.

Later, some heifers were selected for the breeding herd, but all the remainder were for marketing at about 16 months.

WHAT can performance tests do for Don Fraser? Here is an outline of his cattle set-up, which should give some idea of how he can check his management alongside the results. It will also make it clear that there is nothing fancy about this commercial cattle farm. The main difference between it and some others is that Mr. Fraser has a plan.

He used to have a lot of turkeys, but got rid of them recently partly because of trouble with predators, and also because he believed his section of land was well suited to beef production. Among other things, he has plenty of natural shelter provided by bush not far from the barnyard.

He started his herd of Herefords about five years ago, and has increased his calf crop each year. He bred 26 cows and heifers in 1957, and increased the number to 32 this year. He likes the calving to start in January, leaving him enough time to put a good finish on the calves by the time they go to market in May of the following year.

The breeding herd is out in all seasons, except during calving. Don brings each one into the barn for calving, where he can take care of them properly. He dehorn all calves and inoculates them against blackleg. Most males are castrated at three days of age to eliminate (Please turn to page 36)



• Don Fraser with a two-year-old Hereford bull, which he purchased at the Brandon Winter Fair this year. It is siring part of the calf crop for 1959 season.

• Calves in feed-lot have a pole-type shelter and self-feeder containing the grain and a supplement.





[Guide photos

Owner of these Holsteins, Sam Harrop, converted his stanchion-type barn to loose housing. D.H.I. helped him cut labor needs per cwt. of milk in half.

WHERE PLANNING PAID OFF

More productive cows, more nutritive home-grown feed, labor short cuts all helped to boost their daily profits

by
DON BARON

ONE group of farmers that refused to be hurt by the cost-price squeeze of the past few years are the members of the Halton County Dairy Herd Improvement Association. These dairymen, located in the big Toronto milk shed, absorbed a 20 per cent rise in the price of the things they bought during the past 6 years, saw the price at which they sell their milk rise barely 10 per cent in the same period, and still managed to quadruple their profits. Putting it another way, they slashed 59 cents off their average costs of producing a hundredweight of milk, bringing it down to \$3.24, and almost doubled their labor earnings to \$1.78 per hour. No wonder there is plenty of optimism among them about the future of farming.

Like members of all 59 D.H.I. associations in the province, which are sponsored by the Ontario Department of Agriculture, these dairymen recognized the need to get accurate records on the production of their cows, and a breakdown of the costs of producing milk on their farms. Such figures reveal any weaknesses in their farm program, give them a lead as to how they can "plug the holes," and thus improve their profit picture. From then on, it was up to them. The results of the past half dozen years show that they didn't miss the opportunity.

WHEN the local supervisor began making his one-day-a-month visit to Fred Brown's farm at Georgetown, to weigh each cow's milk and to record other farm statistics such as the amount of grain, hay and silage being fed, and the money spent on supplies and equipment, this young dairyman soon learned that neighbors with larger herds and more productive cows were earning more profits. The milk weigh sheet revealed which cows in the herd were loafing too, and he began to cull them out. In fact, he began to revise his entire farm program, once he realized what it was costing him to look after his herd. He recalls, "I had never really tried to find out what could be done with dairy cows before."

He began to use more fertilizer and to plan crop rotations as a means of producing more and better feed on the farm. He got rid of his own bull and turned to artificial insemination so he would have better heifers to bring along for his herd. He added more cows to increase his output; began to feed grain to the cows all summer long to help maintain their production; and, he began to feed hay during dry summers when pasture growth tapered off.

These moves paid off handsomely. Production per cow rose by 2,000 pounds to 10,538 pounds, and he found he could handle 44 cows instead of the 20 he had at the start.

SAM HARROP at Milton, who was another early member of the local association, found two major weaknesses in his program; too much labor was required, and his neighbors, who had Holsteins, were getting more milk from their herds than he was. He began to replace his own cows with the "Black and Whites," and he gathered up any information he could find on loose housing. The idea looked so promising that he tore out most of the stabling from his barn (retaining 10 stanchions where the cows could be milked to save the expense of installing a milking parlor) and ended up with one of the first loose housing systems in the district.

The remodeled barn is so effective that little more than 5 hours' work a day by one man is needed to look after his 21 cows in winter. He can get by with even less time if he hurries. By means of these changes, he cut in half (from 1.4 hours to .7 hour) the amount of labor required to produce 100 pounds of milk. No wonder he calls dairying "an easy life."

In addition to these major changes, Sam has applied many new ideas that he picked up by close observation. Some he gained right within his own line fence. Others he got by reading farm magazines, attending farm meetings, visiting local fairs, and from visiting other (Please turn to page 38)



Grain from bins above is gravity-fed to grinder, then to feed cart below, as Harrop boys look on.



Dairymen C. Wigglesworth adds sorghum seed to corn at planting time to improve silage quality.

How to Fall Off a Roof



If you need a reason for getting on the roof, some roofing paper, hammer and nails serve the purpose.



Next, use the roll of roofing paper as a stumbling block, bend backward and throw up one hand.

THOSE outdoor jobs which you were putting off all winter are awaiting you. The weather no longer can be used as an excuse. They've just got to be done, and you'll never have a better time for retreading a leaky roof. But remember—there's no room for drips on a roof.

If you must fall off the roof, do it right. A slip, a skid, a swish and a thud are all over so quickly that you're scarcely aware of the whole affair until it's happened. That's no way to fall off a roof.

You must fall scientifically. We show the various stages on this page, so that next time you take a tumble, it won't be done in a haphazard fashion. v



Try to keep the main portion of your anatomy on the roof and ooze slowly toward the ground. This allows time to consider your insurance policy, and whether your wife and the kids will be provided for after you've gone. Don't let go too soon.



Try to take the tools with you, in case you can't come back for them. If hands and feet are occupied, a nose will do the trick.



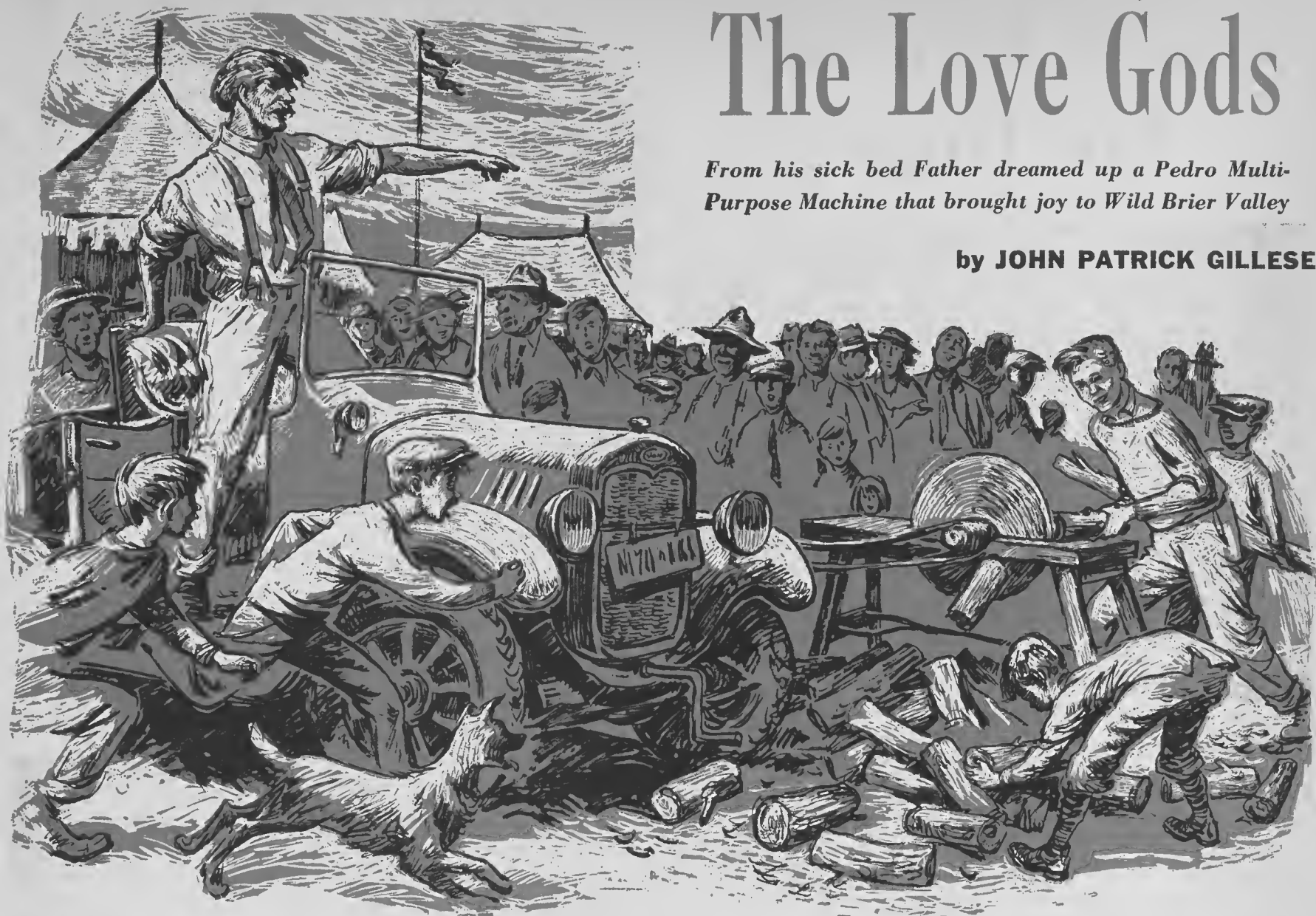
It's embarrassing if the roof isn't as high as you thought it was, especially if some idiot comes and talks to you while you're having a life and death struggle. People do, you know.

Picture story by **ERIC WAHLEEN**

The Love Gods

From his sick bed Father dreamed up a Pedro Multi-Purpose Machine that brought joy to Wild Brier Valley

by JOHN PATRICK GILLESE



Illustrated by CLARE BICE

Father hushed the admiring crowd. "You've seen it saw wood," he said. "It'll pump water, too—we've been using it all fall."

ON a sultry July evening, back in our homesteading days on the southwest quarter of section 12, Father went out to see how the wheat was filling. That's why, when Mother heard the noise in the barn, she didn't think it had anything to do with Dad. Besides, her mind was on a batch of washing machine literature which an ambitious line salesman named Jakimo Jones had left her.

"Bunts must have cornered another groundhog," she said absently to Ed and Bub.

"Bunts is cooling off in the water-trough," Bub told her. Bunts was Bub's dog.

"What kind of writer are you," Ed returned to pestering me, "not letting anyone read your stuff?"

Ed wanted to see my copy of "Island Stories" from New York. On the front cover was a picture of a girl running barefooted along the beach. Just above her ankles it said: "Rosita of the Seven Seas"—A throbbing tale of peril and romance in an exotic Hawaiian paradise—by Stanley Draywood Harrison. I was so excited by it, I started my first book, "The Love Gods." I could hardly wait for the Wrycjoskis to visit us Sunday, so Rose could see the magazine.

The roar came again from the barn. "Something's wrong," Mother said uneasily. "Maybe it's a skunk."

"It's just an old ox bawling," Bub persisted.

"Nellie! Stan-n-ley! Ed-d! Bub!" This time the yell had faintly recognizable words to it. "The love of the lord, are you all dead in there?"

A stick of dynamite tossed through the kitchen door couldn't have moved us faster. Inside the peeled-log barn, it was so dim that, for a minute I could only make out Bunts' white spots bounding ahead of us. Then Bunts started nosing something in the straw behind the stall where the 4 oxen were feeding.

"Get that slobbering dog away from me!" Father's voice yelled. "The stupid brute's licking my face!"

"Bunts!" Bub coaxed. "C'mere, Bunts!"

Mother stared. "Sam! What are you doing there?"

"I am not praying." With a groan, my father propped himself up on his hands. "Stanley, get a gun and shoot that infernal Pedro."

Bub started to wail. "Then who'll I ride?"

"Father!" Mother pleaded. Pedro was the best ox we had, next to McDuff. "Stop talking about shooting."

"All right, then!" roared my father. "Shoot me! You might as well, as leave me lying here all night."

He gave another roar.

"Well, do something! I've got a broken left leg! I just stepped in to see if these brutes were all right and Pedro pinked me. That's gratitude for you." Father gave another terrible groan and settled back in the straw.

FORTUNATELY, Mother had taken some nursing in Kansas. That was just after the first Great War, before marriage to Father and homesteading trials in the Alberta bush country. Briskly she began to give orders.

"Stanley, you and I must move him to the house, immediately."

"Thank goodness," said my father. "It's just God's mercy these other brutes didn't step back and trample me to death before anyone came near me."

"Or maybe," said my mother, biting her lip, "we'd better drag him, in case the bones tear the flesh."

"Put a logging chain around my neck and get the oxen to pull me in, why don't you?" said my father.

"Ed and Bub! Run into the house . . . get some clean strips of cloth ready. Tear up my nightie . . ."

Bub turned in the doorway. "What'll you sleep in, Mother?"

"Stop asking questions," Mother said sharply. She approached my dad with firmness. "Sam, just

be quiet now. Can you tell me if it's your tibia that's broken?"

"I am quiet," yelled my father. "And I told you 20 times, it's my left leg."

Finally we strapped him to the wooden bench the kids sat on at the table and, with Bunts barking excitedly, Mother and I carried him into the house. I made splints and Mother's expert fingers straightened his swollen leg and bound it. Father bore it stoically.

"There!" Mother said at last. "It's a clean break, Sam. You'll be hobbling around in no time."

My father opined weakly that most likely he'd be hobbling off the homestead, after the creditors seized everything, including his crutches. The minute any little thing upset Dad's work on the homestead, he was almost as unco-operative as Mr. Wrycjoski.

Mother talked to him soothingly for an hour. She told him the good Lord could only have one of two reasons for letting Pedro kick him. Either the Lord wanted to help him in some mysterious manner; or else, Mother said, the Lord wanted to teach him patience.

Then she came upstairs to the attic, where I was typing madly away on "The Love Gods."

"Stanley . . ." It wasn't often my mother discouraged my writing. "He asked if you'd oblige a sick man by stopping. He says it sounds like an old Rumbley threshing machine."

MOTHER sat down on the edge of the homemade bed. "He works so hard for all of us. While he's lying there, we have to make it as easy as we can for him. You've got to take over now . . ."

"I will, Mother! But at nights . . ."

"No, Stanley. If he hears you at this, he'll think your mind isn't on the homestead. Just try to humor him, dear, no matter what notion he gets."

(Please turn to page 39)

Loose Housing for Hogs



This general view of the loose housing unit shows the inter-connected pens.

WHEN Bill Allan of Bentley, Alta., saw a story in The Country Guide about an Ontario farmer who had a loose housing barn for his hogs, he decided he'd like to try the idea himself. An open unit would be easier to keep clean, and would cost about half as much as a standard insulated hog barn of similar capacity. But two questions bothered him—both of them having to do with the severe prairie winters. Would a loose housing structure give his hogs enough protection, and how would he keep their drinking water from freezing solid?

The second question was solved right away, when Bill found he could buy electrically warmed drinking bowls, which would remain ice-free in the coldest weather. As for the first, he decided he could get around that by locating the building with the open end to the south, and having hinged doors or partitions, that could be let down over the openings whenever the temperature dropped below zero.

Built on a post-pier foundation, the Allan barn measures 20' by 60', and has a capacity of about 250 pigs. Walls and roof are of plywood, the floor is concrete, and pressure-treated

planks line the base. The building is divided into four sections, so the animals can be kept segregated according to age, and each sector has a concrete-floored pen at the front.

Hogs can be moved from one pen to another through gates located in the adjacent walls, and wide gates at each end allow a tractor to be driven in for manure removal—a job which requires about two hours a week. Doors at the rear of the shelter give access to the self-feeder hoppers which, at present, are filled by hand. Later, these will be serviced automatically via an overhead feed pipe from the granary located at the rear.

Both feed hoppers and water bowls are built into the walls, so that one will serve two pens. The feeders are 8' high, and partitioned, in case a different ration is needed for each pen.

Bill farrows his pigs in groups of 12 to 14 sows, and has one group farrowing about every two months. He tries to have them farrow within a two- or three-week period so that the group



Bill Allan in front of loafing barn.

reared in his hog barn will be even sized. He figures on a crop of about 100 pigs every two months, or an annual turnover of about 600-700 when he gets into full operation.

The Allan farm consists of 480 acres of bottom land in the Blindman River Valley. Apart from some barley and oats raised for feed, it is strictly a livestock operation.

In addition to his Yorkshire hogs (both commercial and breeding stock), Bill has a purebred Hereford herd, which consists of about 25 cows at the present time. He hasn't always been a livestock man, or an Albertan either. Both he and his wife were raised on Saskatchewan wheat farms, and learned the livestock business after they arrived on their present place in 1950.—C.V.F.



Single drinking cup serves two pens.



Feed travels from central storage bin, is ground and blown to the farrow shed.



Fold-away chute keeps alleyway free.



Don't Panic If You Are Lost

by F. D. LANGILLE

AUTHORITIES have declared that when people become lost in the woods, they tend to become excited, and to keep going without stopping to think. Men and boys have gone astray in wooded areas not a mile square. When finally found they were near the point of exhaustion after frantically rushing about, almost in view of a clearing. However, this inclination may be easily guarded against when certain facts are kept in mind.

In these modern days, there is no need to panic. For one reason, you may be sure that before any harm is likely to come to you, aircraft will be searching. You may help these eagle eyes of the sky, by following definite signals and rules. Use stones or logs which contrast with the earth or forest, to form designs.

Here are a number of symbols that will convey a message to practically every airman. Thus, you advise pilots of your whereabouts, your requirements, intentions and condition:

- 1 Require doctor, serious injuries.
- 11 Require medical supplies.
- X Unable to proceed.
- F Require food and water.
- Require map and compass.
- ! Require signal lamp with battery and radio.
- K Indicate direction to proceed.
- ↑ Am proceeding in this direction.
- △ Probably safe to land here.
- LL All well.
- N No.
- Y Yes.
- ┘┐ Not understood.

A few precautions should be followed. Make symbols at least eight feet high. Form them as depicted here, to avoid confusion with other systems.

It is well to try to attract attention otherwise. With oily rags, soggy wood, build a smudge. Make large SOS in open ground. Tramp trails in fresh snow, keeping as much as possible in the open. If you have a flashlight, point it at approaching aircraft.

There is another factor used more extensively today. The police have trained dogs which will follow a trail several days old. These animals will not harm you, but their search will be made easier and your rescue hastened, if you help them in certain ways. Remember that water kills scent, so keep to the dry ground; but not on rocks, where little or no scent will be left, and will soon disappear.

There are other common sense ideas for you to apply. The main point is to not become too anxious to find your way. Keep close to one spot. If you travel, have a definite object and know how to return. Always bear in mind that your friends will soon begin looking for you. No doubt, the police, the airforce and airlines will be notified, and they will expect you to keep calm and do your part.

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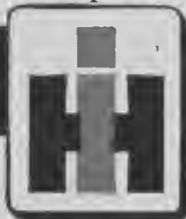
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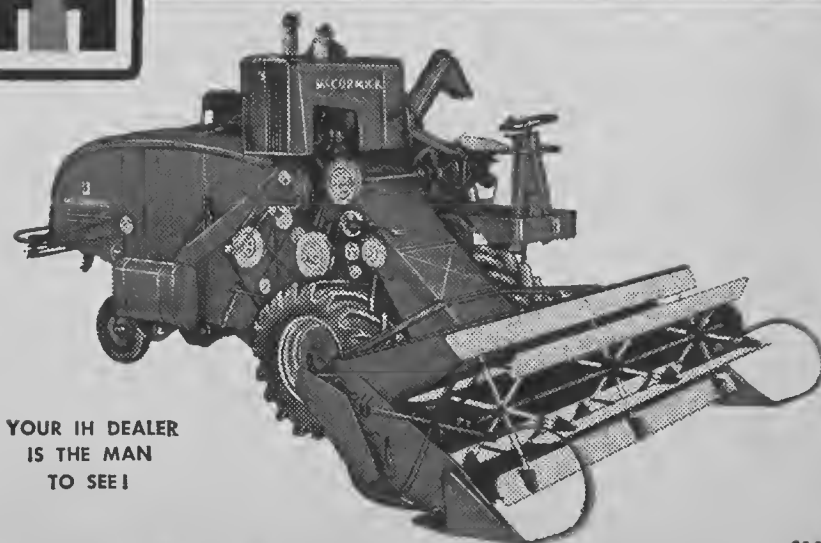
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What Farm Organizations Are Doing

FINAL WHEAT PAYMENT UNDER FIRE

James Patterson, Chairman of the Interprovincial Farm Union Council, has criticized the final payment on the 1956-57 wheat pool. He announced that the Council suggested further consideration of the two-price system. The final price did not reflect any relationship to the increased production costs in Canada's high-cost economy. It did not consider the increasing consumer buying power, and the ability to pay a fair price for that part of production consumed on the home market.

In addition to the two-price system, the Council urged that the provision for deficiency payments (recognized as an integral part of government policy) be applied in order that grain prices may bear a fair relationship to production costs. ✓

EGG PLEBISCITE "NEEDLESSLY EXPENSIVE"

The proposed plebiscite on the Alberta Egg Marketing Plan has been discussed at an executive meeting of the Farmers' Union of Alberta. They considered the plan proposed by the provincial government provided an opportunity for a fair vote, if it could be carried out according to the plan. The executive pointed out, however, that the proposed plan of physical enumeration was not recommended by any farm organization.

Arnold Platt, president, said: "In the view of the executive, the proposed plan is needlessly cumbersome and expensive. We feel that it is unnecessary expenditure of public funds, and that such actions will tend to discredit the whole idea of producer-controlled marketing boards with the general public.

"Several alternate schemes, all of which were acceptable to producers, were suggested to the government. Both in the plebiscite held last year and in the one that is proposed now, none of these schemes was utilized by the government. Any one of these schemes could have been conducted to the satisfaction of the producers at a fraction of the cost that the scheme proposed by the provincial government will cost," Mr. Platt concluded. ✓

FARM LEADER DIES UNEXPECTEDLY

Charles Clifton Dixon, managing director of the Manitoba Federation of Agriculture, died unexpectedly in hospital last month. A man of wide practical farming and business experience, he had been managing director of the MFAC since September 1957.

Mr. Dixon attended the agricultural colleges at Saskatoon and Winnipeg between 1923 and 1925. He joined the staff of the Bank of Montreal in 1926, and had become accountant and assistant manager when he decided to farm in 1934. He served overseas with the Royal Canadian Artillery in the Second World War.



C. C. Dixon

Active in community and agricultural organizations at Morris, Man., Mr. Dixon was a past leader of the local junior seed and calf clubs, and past president of the Morris Agricultural Society, Home and School Association, and Chamber of Commerce. At the time of his death he was president of the Silver Plains Co-operative Elevator Association, a member of Morris Agricultural Council, provincial director for MFAC District 7, and a member of Morris Masonic Lodge.

Mr. Dixon is survived by his wife; sons Michael on the farm at Morris, and Charles, an assistant agricultural representative; and a daughter, Harriet. As a farm leader and a man, he was well liked and respected. His passing is a great loss to the farm movement generally, and to Manitoba in particular. ✓

CFA POLICY ON BROADCASTING

The Canadian Federation of Agriculture has welcomed the decision of the Federal Government to preserve and develop a national system of broadcasting. The government's views, expressed in the Speech from the Throne, also referred to the establishment of a new agency to regulate broadcasting in Canada, which would ensure that the CBC and privately owned broadcasting stations work effectively together in a national system.

The CFA supports the recommendation of the Fowler Commission for such an agency, which would in no way change the principle of the present system. It is, however, opposed to the regulatory body proposed by the Canadian Association of Broadcasters, which represents the viewpoint of private stations.

The CFA also expresses the hope that finances will be provided to permit the public corporation to continue to develop its programming, especially in the field of TV, to the fullest extent possible for the benefit of the Canadian public. ✓



Rural Route Letter

Hi Folks:

Last night it was Sara's turn to host the Women's Auxiliary, so I decided to clear out and spend the evening in town. When he heard my plans, Ted Corbett remembered there was something he had to do in town too, so he came along.

I figured maybe I'd take in the show, and Ted remembered that's what he had to do, but things just didn't work out that way. On the main street we ran into Tom Branum, our local ag. rep., and, before we knew it, he'd talked us into going to hear one of those experimental farm fellows, who was giving a talk at the Community Hall.

After I'd been at the meeting awhile, though, I was kind of glad I'd come. This fellow had a lot to say about using the right forage mixtures and fertilizer for your own particular conditions, and how they'd accumulated information on a lot of crops that could double a farm's per acre yields.

"The big trouble," he said, "is getting these findings out to you people. And then convincing you it will pay to put them to use."

"Just take a look around this hall," he went on, "and you'll see what I mean. There are about 300 farmers in this district, and only 25 of you have turned out to this meeting. Yet what I have to say right here could mean more forage per acre, more animals carried per acre, and more dollars profit per acre."

"The worst of it is," he added, "the ones who are here are the ones who

need this information the least. You people represent the more progressive farmers."

I must admit I felt a bit guilty at this, seeing as how I wouldn't have been here if I hadn't run into Tom Branum on the street. But Ted Corbett just sat there with a sort of self-righteous look on his face, with a hint of a sneer for those 275 farmers who'd gone astray.

"Too bad you guys don't understand human nature better," he said to Tom later, "then you wouldn't have any trouble getting rid of this information at all."

"How do you mean?" Tom asked.

"Well, you go around trying to push this stuff on to people—and for free at that—when as anybody should know, people don't value anything that can be had too easy."

"How would you do it?"

"Use a bit of this psychology, that's how," said Ted. "Play hard to get. Get somebody to put a piece in the paper—in small print, too—that you have this here information, but the Government has decided it's too good to be released to the general public. Better still, say it's only to be given to big farmers who'd know how to use it. Let me tell you boy, people would get so mad they'd tear down the door of your office to get a hold of every leaflet you've got!"

This idea was about par for Ted Corbett, but you know, he might have something there at that.

Yours sincerely,

PETE WILLIAMS.

Attract Insects To Increase Yields

by ADELE KRUSZELNICKI

ABOUT 85 per cent of our flowering plants depend on insects for pollination. This is done very simply. As the insect sips the nectar from a flower, some of the flower's pollen is rubbed off onto the insect's hairy coat. The insect then visits another flower, picks up more pollen, while some of the other pollen is rubbed onto the stigma of the second flower.

Briefly, this is the way that pollen is transferred from one flower to another. Among the insects, the most useful in this respect are bees and butterflies.

You can't always lay blame on bad weather or poor soil for a meagre yield. Weather and fertility may be reasonably good, but your crop may be unsatisfactory simply because of a scarcity of bees and butterflies.

However, there is something you can do about it. Include in your garden some plants that are especially attractive to these insects. These in-

clude crocus, snowdrops, michaelmas daisies, hyacinths, columbine, cornflowers and sweet-scented mignonette. Among the shrubs, there are forsythia, rhododendron, rose of sharon, and especially buddleia, or butterfly bush. Borage, a useful garden herb, also produces masses of sweet flowers and is extremely attractive to bees. Perhaps all of these plants will not grow in your locality, owing to the climate, but you will find several in the list that will thrive in your garden.

Our family has used this method effectively for years, assuring a bountiful yield of vegetables through good pollination. We plant several varieties of insect-attracting flowers at strategic points throughout the vegetable garden. For example, you might find cornflowers mingling with the beans, sweet-scented mignonette nestling among cucumber vines.

Ever since we started using this method, we have not had a crop failure. Even in so-called poor years the yields have been satisfactory. We have had sufficient vegetables for table use, canning and giving away to less fortunate neighbors. Why don't you plan to help your vegetable plants as we do? V



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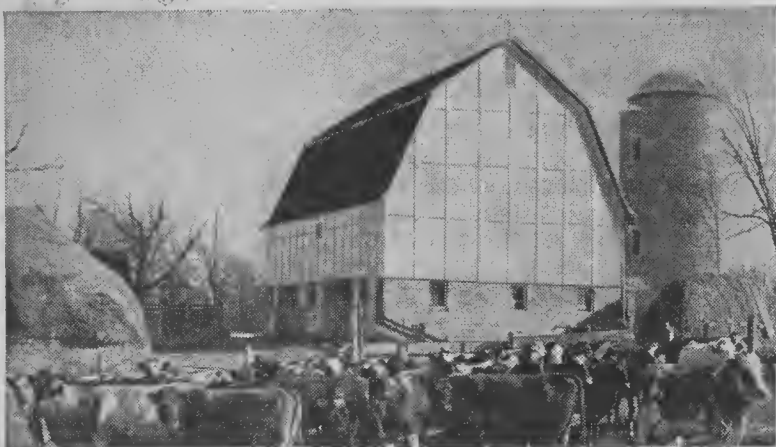
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*Baby pigs need iron
supplied in a hurry*

New One-Shot Treatment Controls Anemia

BILL SUTHERLAND is probably speaking for most Canadian hog raisers when he calls anemia one of the costliest diseases of his swine herd. Cause of the trouble is the fact that baby pigs are born with practically no iron reserves in their body. If iron stores are not built up in a hurry, anemia, with the accompanying lack of thriftiness, scours or pneumonia, is likely to be the result.

To prevent this, Sutherland, who is manager of Massey-Ferguson Farms at Milliken, Ont., has relied on iron that is administered orally. Every pig born on the farm is treated twice a week, for the first 5 weeks of its life.

Now, he is sure that this troublesome job is over. An injectable iron, which can be placed deep in the ham of the young pig in a one-shot treatment, is available. He reports that the first litter he treated with it consisted of 8 purebred Landrace pigs. When they reached 56 days of age, the 8 tipped the scales at an average of 55.9 lb. It was the best record in his herd to date, and he gives full credit to the iron treatment. It costs 40¢ per pig, but he is using it right through the herd now.

George Curtis, at Belwood, Ont., is another swine man who has tried the injectable iron, and he also has put all of his pigs on the new program.

Only limited demonstration work has been done with injectable iron in this country yet, but one British firm, which has been producing and distributing the compound in Britain, has taken the lead in making it available in Canada.

DR. C. K. ROE, swine specialist at the Ontario Veterinary College, lists several advantages of injectable iron, over the irons which must be administered orally:

- Pigs may be handled only once (or twice if the pigs are slow in getting onto solid foods).

- It is readily utilized by the pig in known amounts. The oral irons, on the other hand, may be mildly irritating, and only a limited amount of them are absorbed. Most of each treatment is excreted.

- Injectable iron is especially valuable if the pig already has enteritis. Oral iron used in such cases may do more harm than good because of its irritating effects.

- It may have additional benefits over and above its anti-anemic qualities. If so, pigs given injectable iron may be growthier and thriftier than those given oral iron.

However, Dr. Roe suggests that farmers who are satisfied with the oral iron treatments they are already using, may be justified in continuing to use them.

His recommendations for anemia control are as follows: Treat with ferrous sulphate orally, within the first 48 hours of life, and then twice a week until the pig gets onto good solid food.—D.R.B. ✓

Iron by Needle

THERE are three advantages in giving iron to baby pigs by hypodermic needle. They are listed by Glenn Flaten, Saskatchewan livestock specialist, as follows:

1. The liquid iron injection is absorbed more readily into the pig's system.
2. An injection makes sure the pig absorbs exactly the right dose.
3. Using this method, only one injection is needed instead of four. ✓



[Guide photo]

Molasses Self-Feeder

A HANDY molasses feeder that allows the black, syrupy cattle supplement to dribble from a 45-gallon drum into a covered trough takes all the muss and fuss out of molasses feeding. Built by cattleman Jake Wambeke of High River, Alta., this unit can be readily moved from feedlot to pasture as needed. It works even in the coldest weather. ✓

Vibrio and Artificial Insemination

"SCIENTISTS are searching for a vibriosis test that will tell cattlemen they are headed for trouble before they really are," Dr. Robert Avery, federal research veterinarian, told delegates to the 1958 annual meeting of the B.C. Beef Growers' Association at Kamloops.

Vibriosis isn't an abortion disease, he went on to explain, it's a sterility disease, although abortions do occur in 5 per cent of the cases. There are no outward signs of the disease, such as a loss in weight, because the organism doesn't affect the organ it grows on. A 5, 10, or even a 15 per cent drop in the calf crop doesn't mean you have the disease either, but a 40 per cent drop might. If you suspect your herd has it, have this confirmed by a veterinarian, who will then suggest management practices to control it. Infected animals can best be detected during the heat period.

This disease spreads rapidly. In one case in the Fraser Valley, 80 per cent

of a herd of 150 cows (served by 4 bulls) was found to be infected. Assuming that 1 cow had vibrio to start with, and the animals were coming into heat at the rate of 7 per day, it took only two-and-one-half days to get the 4 bulls infected, and 10 days of normal breeding to get 80 per cent of the cows infected.

"With dairy cattle, we can get owners of infected herds out of trouble with A.I.," Dr. Avery explained. "The procedure is to treat a cow at the first indication of heat—or better still, to treat then, and not breed until the next heat period. Most cows have a certain immunity to vibrio, and this can be built up by a sexual rest.

"As far as you beef men are concerned, if you have the disease in your herd, you can clean it up with A.I. too, if range conditions permit. If you won't go into A.I., or don't breed your virgin heifers to a bull that's known to be pure, there's not much we can do to help you."—C.V.F. ✓

Potatoes In Livestock Ration

SMALL and off-grade potatoes, unsuitable for domestic use, can be a useful livestock feed. It was found at the Lethbridge Experimental Farm, Alta., that 500 lb. of potatoes, fed with alfalfa and grain, were equal to 100 lb. of grain for milking cows and fattening lambs.

F. Whiting cautions you to be careful when feeding potatoes, if you want good results. Remember that potatoes are 80 per cent water, and therefore similar to silage. They are lower in protein, essential minerals and vitamins than most of the common feeds. Feed them with high-quality feeds, such as legume hay and cereal grains, or with a protein-mineral supplement. Introduce potatoes gradually, because they are sometimes unpalatable to stock at first.

Feed them raw to cattle and sheep, but cook them for pigs. Knock off the sprouts before feeding. Don't feed sunburned, frozen or decayed potatoes to any kind of stock, as they may be poisonous. Slice or pulverize large potatoes before feeding, to avoid danger of choking.

Fattening cattle or milking cows should not be fed more than 30 lb. of potatoes daily. Fattening lambs and breeding ewes should not have more than 3 lb. daily. Pigs may be fed up to 6 lb. per head, depending on the size of the pig. ✓

Hardware Held by Magnet

HARDWARE disease has been increasing in cattle during recent years, according to the Canadian Veterinary Medical Association. It's caused by cattle swallowing nails, bits of baling wire, or other metal around the barns and feedlots, or while grazing.

Veterinarians have helped to avert complications by having cattle swallow a magnet, which stays in the paunch and attracts the hardware, preventing it from doing damage.

Hardware disease may reduce milk production, and can even cause the death of an animal if the metal object passes through the stomach wall into the heart, or some other vital organ. If you think a valuable animal may have the disease, the vet. can use a detector to tell whether there's metal in the stomach. If treated in time, the animal can usually be saved by an operation. ✓

Cheaper Gains Before Weaning

CREEP feed suckling pigs for better development and more uniform litters at weaning. Sows are usually unable to supply enough nourishment during the latter part of the nursing period, with the result that the more aggressive pigs get more than their share, and the litter is uneven.

Young pigs begin to eat solid food at 2 to 3 weeks of age. Give them creep feed in a trough or self-feeder in a protected area where the sow can't go. The creep ration should be low in fiber, nutritious and easily digested.

The Brandon Experimental Farm, Man., uses a creep ration containing 100 lb. wheat middlings, 100 lb. oats (hulls removed), 50 lb. ground wheat, 40 lb. fish meal and 10 lb. mineral-vitamin - antibiotic supplement. A home-mixed ration, such as this, can cost \$81 per ton, but it is worth it owing to the efficient feed conversion at this stage of development. Gains made on creep feed are cheaper than gains during the growing and fattening periods. Add to this a heavier pig at weaning, and prevention of setback at weaning, and creep feeding means economical swine production. ✓



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LIVESTOCK

New Discovery Permits Cheaper Parentage Tests

CHEAPER parentage tests for cattle are now possible, because of the discovery at the Central Experimental Farm of another inherited characteristic in the blood. This discovery was made by Dr. C. G. Hickman, and promises to be of special value to artificial insemination units, which must blood type the bulls they have in service. This typing is necessary so that if dispute arises as to parentage of any animal born from services of these bulls, identification tests can be carried out.

Unlike the present test used, which deals with the inheritance of antigens, the new method has nothing to do with the red blood cells. It is based instead, on characteristics of the blood serum, and is measured after the red cells are removed from the blood.

Dr. Hickman, who received assistance from the Connaught Research Laboratories in carrying out this work, says the new test is only 50 per cent accurate, and must be used in conjunction with other tests. However, since it is much cheaper than the antigen test, he says it could be used to screen out some of the suspected

animals, and thus could save the expense of the antigen test in half the cases.

The discovery may have even greater implications. It was made in the course of work intended to locate some basic genetic characteristics that are correlated with economic traits, and that can be measured at will. If this work is finally successful, it will represent a major advance in the knowledge of animal improvement.

It would mean that a breeder could examine an animal at birth and reach an accurate estimate of its breeding value without going to the expense of raising it to maturity. For instance, low-producing heifers might be culled at birth, rather than after they have been raised and brought into the milking herd.

Unfortunately, Dr. Hickman says, the new characteristics which have been located in blood serum are not directly correlated to economic traits like milk production and body weight. He is pursuing the work further to see if there is some connection which can be measured.—D.R.B.

Supplement Cuts the Cost

A PROPERLY balanced ration can save you up to \$6 per pig in feed costs, according to Glenn Flaten, livestock specialist with the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture. He says that if fed properly, growing swine can convert 3.5 lb. of grain into 1 lb. of pork. If poorly bred and managed, swine on an unbalanced diet without protein supplement may take 6 lb. or more of grain to gain 1 lb. In the finishing period, balanced feeding enables swine to convert 4 lb. of grain into 1 lb. of pork, but poor management can raise this to 7 lb. or more.

Mr. Flaten recommends starting young pigs on creep feed containing 18 per cent protein when pigs are 10 to 40 lb. During the growing period, 40 to 110 lb., feed a 16 per cent protein ration. For finishing, 110 to 200 lb., feed 30 lb. of supplement to 330 lb. of grain. The total cost to bring a pig to market on these three rations is \$16.45. Poorer feeding practices and haphazard management, using grain only, may bring feed costs up to \$22 to \$25.

Tranquilizers Tried for Calves

TRANQUILIZING drugs have shown their value in the U.S.A., when used on calves immediately after they are weaned, according to the Canadian Veterinary Medical Association. Beef calves from western ranges are usually removed from their native pastures, weaned, shipped and placed in strange feedlots within a few days. These rapid changes can cause anxiety and other reactions, lowering the re-

sistance of animals, and making them more susceptible to shipping fever. Even calves left on the ranch or farm often refuse feed and water for several days after weaning and they lose weight.

The U.S. experiments showed when a veterinarian gave the calves tranquilizers, they made much better gains than untreated calves during the week after weaning.

Brood Sows On Good Pasture

A GROUP of brood sows on good pasture weaned 7.1 pigs per sow, while a similar group on the same area of land, but without pasture,

weaned only 3.6 each. These trials took place at the University of Alberta.

Cereal grains make excellent pastures, and where there is sufficient moisture, alfalfa pastures are desirable, according to A. J. Charnetski, Alberta's livestock supervisor. Pastures should be big enough to allow tillage with larger machinery, and should be alternated every second year. Each brood sow needs one-quarter to one-third of an acre. They should have ample drinking water, which is best if piped to the pasture and connected with an automatic drinking cup.

Cattle Tags Make It Easier

SAVE time and labor, and make it easier to identify individual animals in your herd by using head tags, neck tags or medallions, says W. W. Cram of the Indian Head Experimental Farm, Sask. This is especially useful when records of performance are being kept.

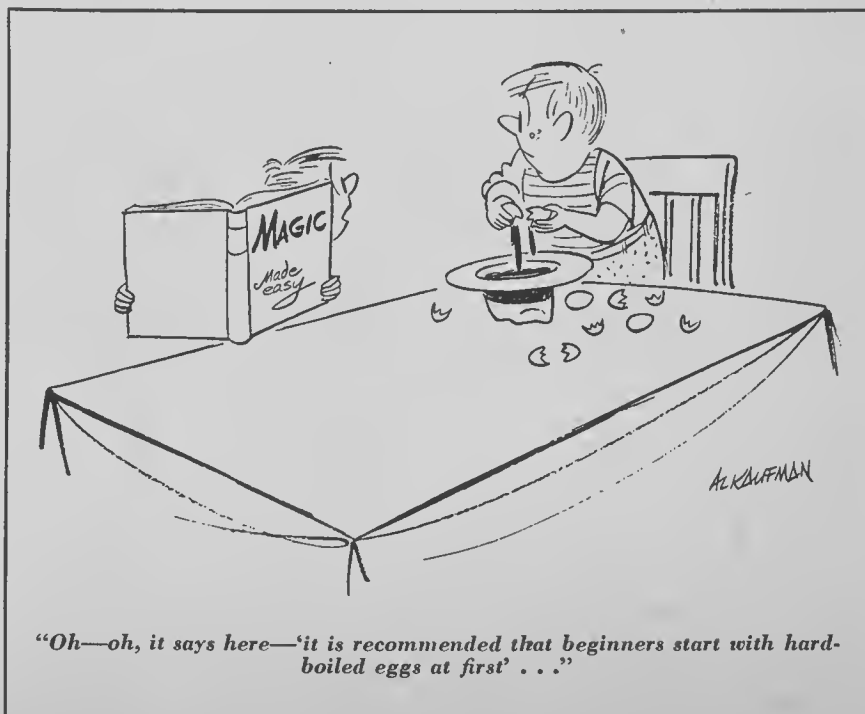
Each female in the breeding herd should be identified by a large tag suspended around the neck from a light chain, and secured to it with a steel split ring. Tag numbers run from one up, and are recorded on a sheet showing each animal's registration and tattoo numbers. When animals are disposed of, the chains and tags are kept for use on younger females.

To identify a bull, and heifer calves on performance test, the tag number should correspond to the number of the stall in which the animal is fed through the test period.

For registration, each beef calf and most dairy calves must be tattooed in the ear with a number and year letter at an early age. At Indian Head, Mr. Cram identifies calves at birth with an ear tag that carries large, stamped, enameled figures and year letter, corresponding to what will be tattooed into the ear later.

When Not to Buy

THE poorest time to buy a cow is when she is springing or fresh. Normal swelling of the udder at that time makes it almost impossible to detect old chronic mastitis lesions, says the Canadian Veterinary Medical Association.



"Oh—oh, it says here—it is recommended that beginners start with hard-boiled eggs at first" . . ."



Penicillin Calls for Care

PENICILLIN has done a good job in reducing mastitis, but there are certain detrimental affects that should be borne in mind. If penicillin is used to treat udders where there are organisms other than streptococci, it will have little effect on some of the organisms. Recent surveys show that other types of infection are becoming more common. This means that many dairymen are wasting money on penicillin, which is little or no use in treating certain cases of mastitis. This points up the need for accurate laboratory tests in the proper diagnosis of mastitis.

A second disadvantage is that small traces of penicillin in milk will prevent the natural development of lactic acid in cheesemaking. Many milk pasteurizing plants manufacture cottage cheese and cultured buttermilk. Penicillin renders these products useless, and large quantities of skim milk are going down the drain.

There is also a health hazard in using penicillin. Small traces of it in milk carry through into pasteurized or evaporated milk. A small number of people react violently even against small traces of penicillin, and this places the dairy industry in a precarious position if hospitalization results.

Also, some people become sensitized by regular intake of comparatively small doses. When they are treated by their doctor for specific infections which ordinarily respond favorably to penicillin, it has little or no effect.

The Alberta Department of Agriculture advises milk producers to take a definite stand on this matter, if the dairy industry is to remain strong. There should be 3 full days after the last treatment with penicillin before including milk from treated cows in shipments to the milk plant. Be careful what the family consumes, and use milk from treated quarters as feed for pigs and poultry. Remember, too, to have mastitis diagnosed properly. Laboratory tests are free. V

Milkers And Mastitis

IN guarding against mastitis, a lot depends on the herdsman, or whoever is operating the milker. Myron R. Fudge, an Ayrshire breeder and milk producer at Jamestown, Ohio, says that it is very important for the man to know his cattle and their disposition, and not to excite them during milking. If he takes the trouble to get to know them, he can get response in the extraction of milk in a very limited time.

Preparing for milking is also important. Mr. Fudge uses a warm water solution with chlorine and individual paper towels to wash the udders not more than 2 minutes before milking.

Take care of the milking machine, he advises. Too often inflations are

worn and in bad condition, or not properly cleaned. This is the place where the bugs can come in contact with the udders, and so good working conditions and proper sterilization are most important.

He prefers to strip the cows with the machine, and says it is most important to know every cow so that the milker can be removed when all the milk has been extracted. By timing it right, a lot of the irritation in the very delicate membrane system of the udder can be avoided. V

Better Cows Through Testing

COW testing helps the dairyman to pick out the highest producers for breeding, and to cull those that are not making a return over feed costs. Records kept through testing allow the dairyman to feed according to production, giving more to the higher producer, and avoiding overfeeding of the low producer.

Dave Ewart, who supervises dairy records for Saskatchewan, points out that milk production from the average Saskatchewan cow under test has increased 40 per cent, and butterfat production 47 per cent, since 1928, or from 7,000 up to 9,860 lb. of milk, and from 235 lb. to 347 lb. of butterfat.

He says that having milk production records handy helps in herd management. For instance, a cow should have at least a 6-week dry period to build up her body and udder tissues for the next lactation. Knowing the date the cow went dry, by entering it in the production records, will ensure that she has sufficient rest.

For the cow testing service, which is free, it is necessary to weigh at milkings night and morning twice a month, usually on the 5th and the 20th. Samples are taken on the 5th, and a preservative added to keep them from spoiling, then these are mixed with samples taken on the 20th, and sent with the weight sheets to a center where butterfat tests are run. Yearly and monthly reports on milk production and butterfat are sent to producers.

There is no doubt, says Mr. Ewart, that dairy cattle are getting better and better under provincial cow testing programs. V

Calf Quarters

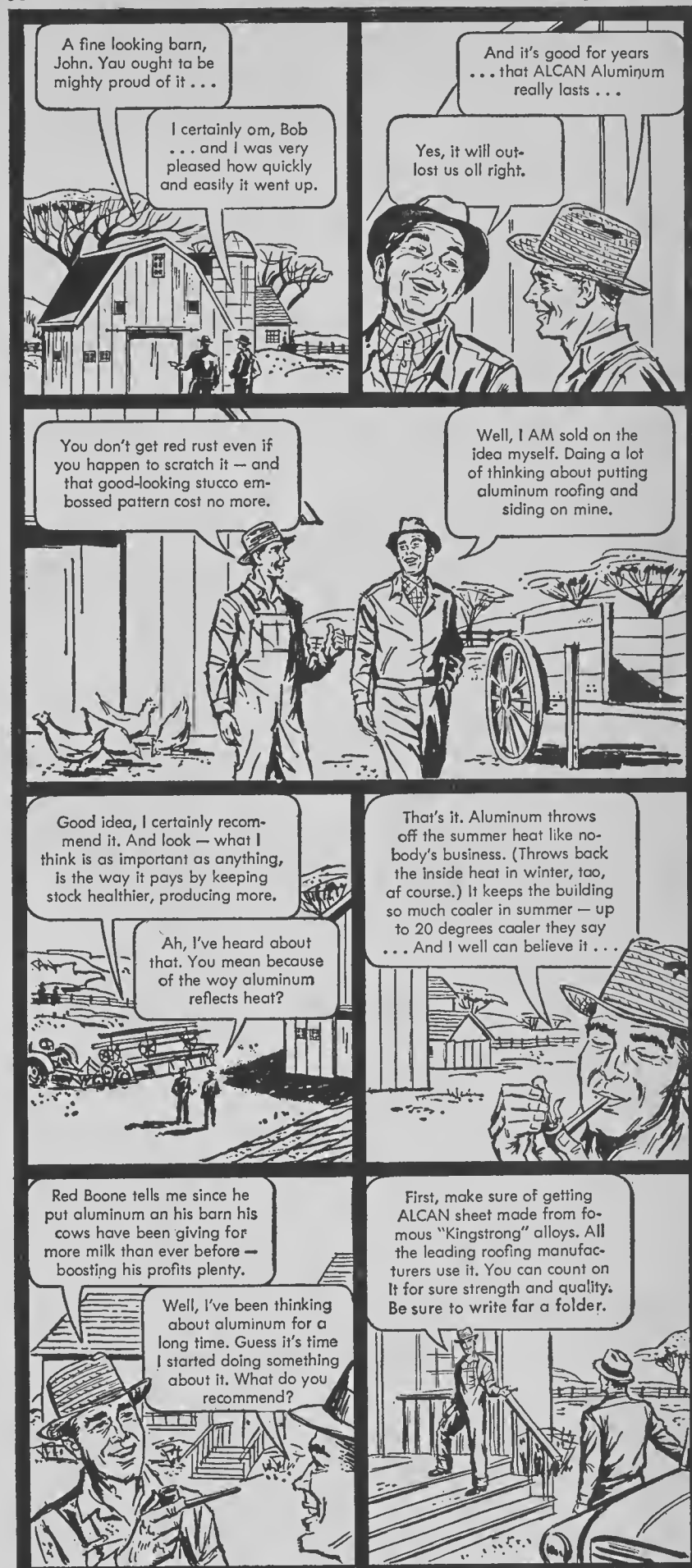
DAIRY calves are generally removed from their dams within 24 hours after birth, and are placed in draft-free individual pens that have been disinfected and spread with clean bedding. Calves penned together often develop the habit of sucking, or excessive licking, which can result in bruising of the calves' navels or udders. V

Feeding Whole Milk

CALVES should be fed one pound of whole milk per day for the first two or three weeks, then skim milk can be slowly substituted. Milk testing over 4 per cent fat should be diluted with warm skim milk or water. Temperature of the milk at feeding should be from 90° to 100° F. V

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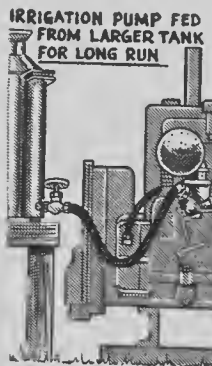
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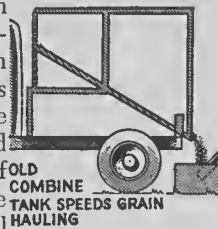
Non-Stalling Pump

To prevent an irrigation pump from stalling in a distant field, or during an overnight run, disconnect the fuel line from the regular, small-capacity gas tank, and substitute a discarded milk can loaded with gas. The can will supply the fuel through a short hose, which can be quickly disconnected, and the original fuel line restored when needed. — H.J.M., Fla.

IRRIGATION PUMP FED
FROM LARGER TANK
FOR LONG RUN

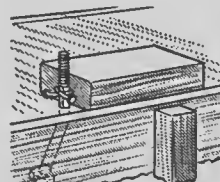
Hauling Grain

An old grain tank off a combine, mounted on your truck as shown in the sketch, will speed up the hauling of grain, eliminate scooping, and will dump the grain right at the foot of the auger. I can haul for two miles, unload, and be back in 20 to 25 minutes. — G.M.E., Alta.

OLD COMBINE
TANK SPEEDS GRAIN
HAULING

Mud Removal

To keep mud from caking on the shovel when irrigating, bore $\frac{3}{8}$ " holes, 3" apart, in the center. This releases the suction of the mud. — H.J., Pa.

2x4 BLOCK HOLDS BOLT
WHILE POURING CONCRETE

centers the bolt accurately for the toe plate, which is put in place later. When the concrete has dried properly, remove the nails from the 2" by 4" blocks. — H.E.F., Tex.

Wading Pool

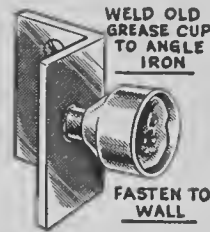
No doubt you would like your children to wade and soak in water to their heart's delight during summer months. Dig a shallow hole in the back yard and pile the earth round the edge of it. It can be any size and shape, but it should be placed where you can see it from the kitchen window. Then rake the bottom of the hole as smooth as possible, and line it with a tarpaulin, which should extend over the earth banks. The tarp can be secured with tent pegs. When the weather cools, it is easy to siphon the water off, and the pool can be converted into a sand pit. — I.M., Alta.

Stamping Press

When you want to stamp your initial on linen, grain sacks, or similar articles, make a temporary stamp this way. Cut off one end of a potato, carve the letter backwards into the potato, touch it gently on an inked surface or pad, and stamp the article. — H.S., Mich.

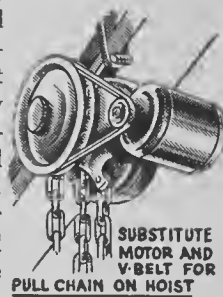
Handy for Grease

Have your grease close to the vise in your workshop at all times. Take a piece of angle iron 6" long, and weld a big grease cup to it. Then screw the angle iron onto the wall just where you need it. — J.G., Alta.

WELD OLD
GREASE CUP
TO ANGLE
IRONFASTEN TO
WALL

Hoist Conversion

To speed the movement of materials around the farm, and also in the workshop, motorize the chain hoists by removing the regular pull chain, and substituting a V-belt from the pulley groove to the pulley on a one-third h.p., 900 r.p.m. motor. The motor should be hooked up to a 3-phase reversing drum switch, which is big enough to be used for plugging, thus acting as a brake when needed. The V-belts that run into the pulley grooves show negligible wear after lengthy service. — S.C., Fla.

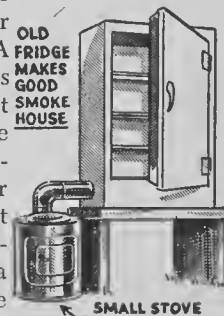
SUBSTITUTE
MOTOR AND
V-BELT FOR
PULL CHAIN ON HOIST

No Drip

You'll have no more water dripping back along a pipe and onto the floor, when you fill a trough or turn off the tap, if you tie a piece of string around the pipe close to the outlet, with one end hanging down. The water will run down the string and drip into a pail, or whatever you place under the outlet. — J.G., Alta.

Smokehouse

An old refrigerator can be converted very handy into a smokehouse for fish or meat. A small stove is hooked up so that its pipe enters the bottom of the refrigerator, after the operating unit has been removed. Leave a number of the wire shelves inside to hold the meat to be smoked. — H.M., Pa.



SMALL STOVE

Save Sockets

Turning a high-wattage bulb into a live socket causes an arc, which may fuse the base of the bulb to the interior contact of the socket. This makes it necessary to renew the socket when replacing the bulb again. Save sockets by switching off before placing bulbs in them. — S.C., Fla.

SOILS and CROPS



How to Manage Reed Canary Grass

ALTHOUGH spring is the best time to sow forage crops, reed canary grass can be sown at any period from spring to mid-September, if enough moisture is available, according to W. E. P. (Bill) Davis, Agronomist at the Agassiz Experimental Farm, B.C. However, if your land is susceptible to high water tables or flooding, you have to make sure there will be no flooding until the young seedlings have matured, or the crop might be drowned out.

If you seed in the late fall, the grass would probably benefit from a companion crop of oats, seeded at 60-70 pounds per acre. The oats should be grazed off or cut for silage. When managed this way, the oats supply added forage, help control weeds, and also give a fair amount of protection to the young grass seedlings.

Like most grasses, reed canary grass shows improved growth when sown with a legume. One mixture used successfully in the Lower Fraser Valley is reed canary grass 10-12 lb., ladino clover 2 lb., and alsike clover 1 lb. to the acre. This mixture can be drilled or broadcast with a hand seeder, or broadcast with a fertilizer spreader. Cream of wheat or shorts mixed with the grass at the rate of two parts to one, respectively, helps to meter out the right amount of seed per acre. Regardless of the seeding method used, seed should not be sown deeper than one-half inch.

Thorough seedbed preparation is necessary to a good stand of reed canary grass. Manure, even at low tonnages, will increase yields by promoting biological activity in the soil. A chemical fertilizer, such as 10-32-10 at 400 lb. to the acre, harrowed before the grass is seeded, has proven successful in the southern Coastal area. Where fields are poorly drained,

drainage will increase the results of these fertilizer applications.

If you use reed canary grass for pasture, it should be rotationally grazed at 12" to 15". Instead of overgrazing your pasture, it is much better to undergraze, and then clip the aftermath back with your mower knife set at 5". When used for silage or hay, cut the stand when the heads are just emerging from the tip of the sheath or "boot."

If the legumes in your mixture become depleted by temporary annual flooding, reseed each year with one-half pound each of ladino and alsike clover. On the other hand, if a sod-bound condition develops when the stand is 5 or 10 years old, you can open the sod with a kilifer-type cultivator, or a sub-soiler, when the soil is dry. Distance between the kilifer runs should be short enough to give a strong cracking of the soil between them.—C.V.F. ✓

Planning For A Shelterbelt?

IF you plan to plant a shelterbelt next year, the sooner you can start getting the ground ready, the better. The strip where the shelterbelt is to be located should be summerfallowed for a summer in advance, not only to conserve as much moisture as practicable, but particularly to control weeds. Weed control in a shelterbelt is very largely a question of cultivation, supplemented by some hand hoeing. Spraying is out of the question early in the season, when the new growth of shelterbelt trees is very sensitive to injury by 2,4-D.

It is well to make application for trees you will need next spring, as early this year as you can. This means determining how many rows of trees you will need for your shelterbelt, how wide apart they will be, and how far apart in the row. Fencing is desirable where there is danger of injury to the trees from livestock. If you want quick shelter plant fast-growing trees, but remember that they will not live as long as the slower growing broadleaved trees and evergreens. Never plant evergreens and broadleaved trees in the same row.

For farmstead protection the two main shelterbelts should be on the north and the west sides of the farmstead. Farmstead shelterbelts should properly be at least 100 feet from any buildings, not only to allow space for the garden and home fruit orchard, as well as for general maneuverability within the farmstead, but also to compensate in part for the accumulation of snow inside the belt.

The number of tree rows in the shelterbelt is a matter of preference.

Something to seed in summer or fall

The distance between rows should be governed partly by the ultimate size of the trees and partly by the desirability of eliminating cultivation as soon as possible, by permitting the branches to completely cover the ground and thus control weed growth. A distance between rows of two feet more than the width of the cultivator or disk, is sometimes recommended. Incidentally, John Walker, Superintendent of the Forest Nursery Station at Indian Head, Sask., points out that shallow disking will cause less injury to the roots of the trees than the cultivator.

If a new shelterbelt has been planted, do not neglect cultivation. Go over the space between the tree rows several times during the season. It will pay off eventually. ✓

Set Combine To Save Grain

WHY let grain fall to the ground from your combine? You can prevent it, says Jack Peck, mechanics specialist with the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture.

Much grain is lost in front of the combine, and often because of a reel turning too fast and knocking kernels from the head. By slowing the reel, you allow the heads to reach the cylinder intact.

In handling swaths, Mr. Peck recommends slowing the pick-up rotation to ground speed to lessen shattering. The speed of the feeder auger should be adjusted so it is not threshing too much. You can also lose grain if the auger or feeder housings are worn.

If the wind blast isn't set properly, threshed grain can be carried out the back. Direct the wind blast to the front section of the sieve, and then most of the chaff will be raised at the front, and grain will be saved.

Sometimes, grain will pass out with the straw because of incomplete threshing. Set the cylinder and concave clearance to allow complete threshing and feed at a constant rate.

If you cut too low in tall grain, slow down when you pick up the windrow. Another time to slow down is while combining up steep slopes, or you'll run the risk of incomplete threshing.

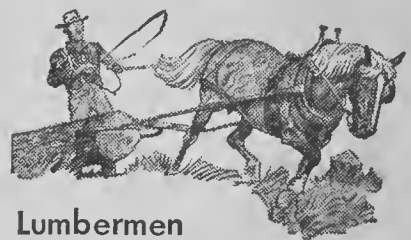
To avoid cracking grain, keep sieves as open as possible without getting parts of unthreshed heads in the grain hopper. If the sieve openings are too tight, a lot of threshed grain will go back into the cylinder and kernels will crack. ✓

Fertilizer Hints

IT isn't possible to make fertilizer recommendations that are applicable to all areas and conditions found in Canada. In general, however, grain crops require a fertilizer relatively high in nitrogen and phosphorus, legumes need more phosphorus and potassium, and grasses should receive liberal amounts of nitrogen. Corn needs lots of nitrogen and phosphorus, and various root crops lots of phosphorus. ✓



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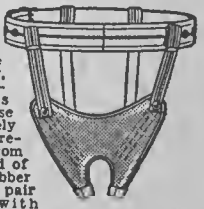
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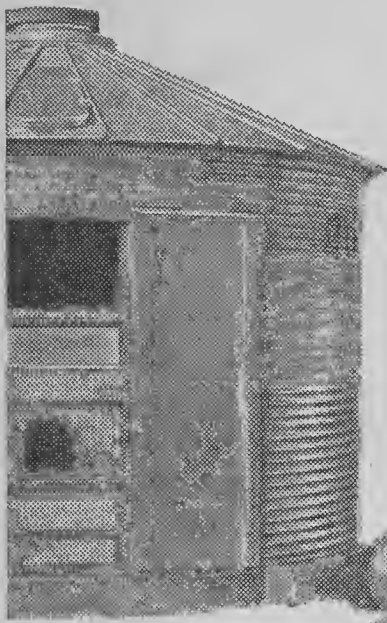


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SOILS AND CROPS

One Pest To Eat Another

INSTEAD of waging war on weeds and insects, why not have some insects eat some of the weeds? This has already been tried with some success by importing insects to eat toad-flax, St. John's wort, sagebrush and common burdock.

Dr. J. M. Smith of the Belleville Science Service Laboratory, Ont., who has been working on this angle, gives a warning that there is a risk of the imported insects changing their eating habits, and damaging crops instead. However, that hasn't happened yet. Dr. Smith points out that this form of weed control should be useful with plants resistant to herbicides, and for weeds in inaccessible, low-value rangeland.

The first attempt was the release of 100,000 adult beetles in southern British Columbia, where St. John's wort is a problem on millions of acres of rangeland. Seven colonies have now survived 3 to 6 winters, and one of them has gained worthwhile control over the weed.

In 1957, about 4,000 adults of a certain weevil were collected around Belleville and shipped to west-central Saskatchewan and the Peace River district of Alberta to eat up the toad-flax population. It should be known this summer whether the weevils have come through the winter.

Thousands of acres have been cleared of sagebrush in British Columbia by a leaf-eating beetle. There may be a lot of other weeds which would be a serious problem if it were not for insects. Common burdock, although bad enough, could be a great deal worse if most of its seeds were not destroyed by a small white caterpillar. ✓

Couch Grass Control Possible

THE elimination of couch grass is now a practical possibility by combining chemical and cultural methods. J. S. Lee of Kentville Experimental Farm, N.S., reports that chemicals alone can reduce couch grass to a point where it does not interfere seriously with crop production. Furthermore, he says, fall spraying is as effective as spring spraying, if the couch grass is still growing actively.

The chemical is dalapon. This is absorbed through the leaves. It decomposes fairly rapidly in the soil, and crops planted after treatment are not seriously endangered. If summer-fallow is not practicable, the land can be prepared for seeding from 2 to 3 weeks after spraying. In two seasons at Kentville, there was no residual effect of the chemical observed on beans, carrots, beets, onion sets, potatoes, oats or sweet corn.

Present indications are that spring spraying, followed by a summer of cultivation, will completely eliminate couch grass.

Fall spraying is effective if the grass is growing actively, and there is no residual problem in the following season. But a season of cultivation seems necessary for complete elimination. ✓

Dwarf Bunt Disease Found

DWARF bunt has made its appearance on winter wheat and fall rye in Alberta. This disease is soil-borne, as well as seed-borne, so seed treatment is largely ineffective in this case. The only remedy at present is to change the crop if dwarf bunt appears.

The Alberta version of dwarf bunt differs from the type recorded from elsewhere. True dwarf bunt causes dwarfing of the plant, excessive tillering (shoots growing from the root or base of the stalk) and delayed germination of the spores. In Alberta, dwarfing is less evident, tillering less pronounced and germination of spores takes less time.

It is not known how long the organism will stay in the soil, but reports from other areas indicate that it will persist for at least three years. Spring wheat, and other spring cereal crops, are not affected by dwarf bunt, so these can be grown safely if the disease becomes troublesome. ✓

One-Two Punch For Pasture Weeds

CHEMICAL treatment to control broadleaf weeds in pastures will rarely do it in one shot. The recommendation is 2,4-D ester at 1 lb. per acre in June, to be repeated in early September. The later application takes care of new seedlings which germinate after the first dose of herbicide.

Clipping, which is done primarily to get a uniform stand, also helps to control most annual weeds, if it is done at the proper time. Unfortunately, some of the worst pasture weeds — Canada thistle, sowthistle, milkweed and buttercup — have well-developed root systems, and cannot be controlled so easily.

Dr. J. R. Hay of the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, recommends a combination of herbicides with other good pasture management practices. For example, it has been found that a herbicide can control most of the weeds in pastures, but cannot increase the yield of forage if the fertility of the land is low. Fertilizers alone, will increase yields, but they help the weeds, too. The best treatment is the addition of fertilizers along with the herbicides.

Where buttercup is predominant, MCP is better than 2,4-D. Woody plants can be controlled with 2,4-D, or a mixture of 2,4,5-T and 2,4-D. Milkweed is very resistant to 2,4-D, but can be controlled with aminotriazole. This should be used only on small patches because it damages desirable plants as well as the milkweed. ✓

Spacing of Slats

ALTHOUGH potatoes can be stored directly on the soil, a slatted floor with air space under the bin is much more satisfactory. Slat spacing should be one-quarter to three-eighths of an inch; wider spacing won't increase air movement very much and may damage the tubers. Partitions between bins can be of similar construction. ✓

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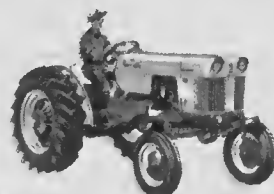
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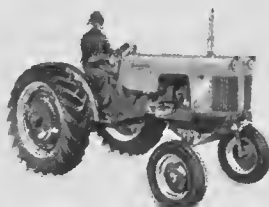


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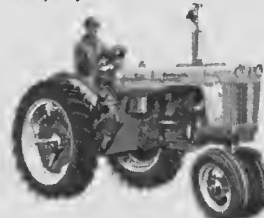
700 4-5 Plow Tractor; diesel, gasoline, LP-gas, distillate fuel; 8-speed dual-range transmission; standard 4-wheel, row crop with single or dual wheels, adjustable front axle; duo-control hydraulics and Eagle-Hitch.



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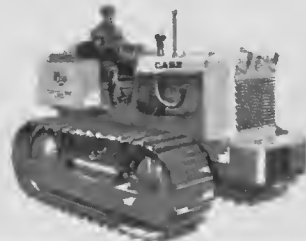
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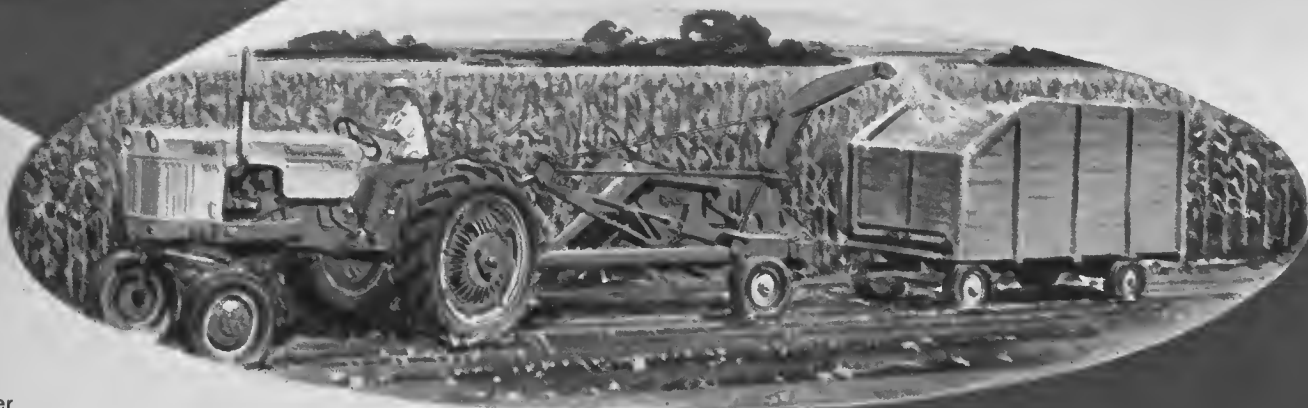
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SOILS AND CROPS

Winter Cover Can Be Useful

FALL cereals can provide protective winter cover for the soil. They also help to spread seeding and harvesting operations more evenly throughout the season. If overwintering conditions are favorable, they can give higher yields than spring crops.

Winter destruction or damage of fall-seeded cereals are still a big problem, according to Leo Timushka of the Swift Current Experimental Farm. Trials have been run since 1946 at this farm, with variations in dates of seeding, implements, depth and spacing of seed, packing of soil, fertilizers, seed treatment, seed-bed preparation and herbicides.

Present indications in that area are that reasonably shallow seeding is better than deep seeding; a firm seed-bed with sufficient moisture is better than a dry and loose one; fertilizers help a lot where fertilizers generally give a response; the date of seeding should leave crops at freeze-up in the stooling stage; soil packing is beneficial in most cases. Selective herbicides are important, especially in winter wheat stands.

In the spring of 1957, when most test fields showed almost complete destruction of winter wheat stands, there was fair survival of about 50 per cent where winter wheat had been sown in unprepared stubble. It seems the stubble had held a thicker snow cover throughout the winter.

Comparing winter wheat with fall rye, it was found that the wheat was harvested in 6 out of 11 crop years, while rye was harvested in 9 years.

The search continues for at least reasonable survival even under severe winter conditions. ✓

Treatments for Tobacco Soils

TO keep tobacco soils highly productive, tobacco needs to be fertilized both at planting time and also through the preceding crop. Regular applications of commercial fertilizers are not enough, says L. E. Gilmore of the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa. The best method is a combination of fertilization with crop rotation, including crops for seed production or for livestock or both.

Grass and winter cereals protect surface soils against water and wind erosion, and an occasional legume crop will add nitrogen to the soil. This will also open up and aerate the heavier subsoil with its deep roots. On most tobacco soils, a two-year rye-tobacco, or longer rotation, helps to reduce the risks of mosaic, brown rootrot and black rootrot diseases of tobacco.

Rye, as well as having top dressing in April, should be fertilized again in August, when the mature straw is disked under before reseeded. If two rye manuring crops are handled in this way, they should contain more than the usual quantities of nutrients, and provide excellent food for micro-organisms, thus decaying rapidly in the soil. If this fertilized organic matter is worked into the soil, the effect should be better than an equivalent dry weight of manure.

Rates for fertilizing and recommended rotations can be obtained from experimental farms. ✓

Irrigating Forage Crops

A DIKE across a normal water course is one way of setting up a small forage crop irrigation project of your own. It's especially valuable during the spring run-off, but it won't work for everybody.

W. L. Jacobson of Vauxhall Irrigation Substation, Alta., says that land needs to be prepared adequately, so that irrigation water can be applied uniformly and easily, without excessive ponding in lower areas. Rough land can't be irrigated properly, particularly with the free-flood methods used by many.

If you irrigate, see that there is adequate drainage to carry away excess surface water, after the soil has been soaked to the depth of the crop's root zone. Without drainage, crops can be drowned out and replaced by sedges and reeds.

Build up fertility, using manure if available, and chemical fertilizers. Legumes need mainly phosphorus. Nitrogen is used to advantage on grass mixtures under irrigation.

Small irrigation projects are mainly for feed insurance. If rainfall is above average and feed is plentiful, don't let your irrigation works fall into disrepair. You never know when you'll need them. ✓

Taking Off Companion Crop Early

IT'S possible to get more from a companion crop of oats with a legume, if you take the oats off before it matures. Dale Smith, of the University of Wisconsin, suggests you use the oats for silage or green feeding, harvesting it between the milk and dough stages.

The advantages are that while you get as much or more feed value from oats cut early as you would from the grain, you increase your chances of getting good feed value in years when disease would cut grain yields. You also reduce the chance of lodging, accumulations of straw, and the killing of legumes under the shocks. All these things can interfere with the health of legume seedlings grown with the companion crop.

A further point is that oats compete very heavily for soil moisture, but early cutting makes the badly needed moisture available to the legumes. Also, volunteer oats growth from shattered seed is eliminated.

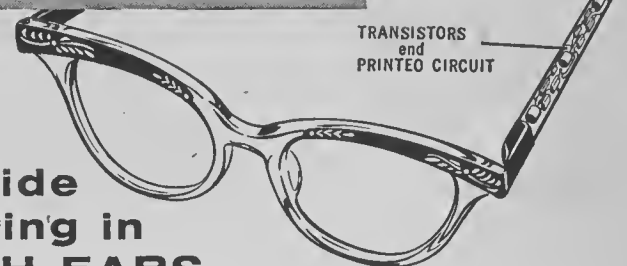
Farmers who have tried taking oats off early say that the legume seeding grew so well that they were able to take off as much as a ton of very good quality hay in late August of the seeding year. ✓

Potato Storage Ventilation

WHETHER natural or forced draft is used, ventilation decides the temperature of your stored potatoes. Proper insulation will aid in the effectiveness of ventilation and control of temperature, but ventilator capacity must be increased if the storage building is well insulated. ✓

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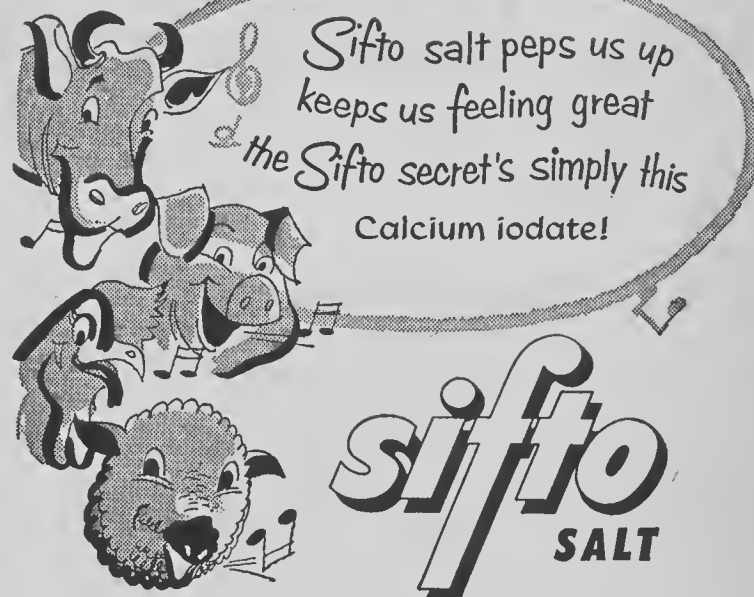
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**Success with
The Saccharinum Maple**

A FEW miles north of the town of Carrot River lives a farmer whom the neighbors call "Doc" Bell, for some reason unknown. He hails from Iowa, and has made a home there for many years. He has planted an orchard, and every fall harvests bountiful crops of crabapples, which he sells to all comers. He is keen on horticulture, and has a strain of beans which he got in Massachusetts, long known as a state where numerous varieties of beans exist among the people that are not in commerce, and are unknown elsewhere.

One of his exploits borders on the spectacular. He sent to a district in Quebec, very near the northern limit for the maple that bears the scientific name of acer saccharinum, and has sometimes been called the Prince of Wales maple. This is not the famous sugar maple that gives Canada her floral emblem, but a related species that grows in the same general area. Saccharinum maple is a splendid tree, tall and straight, and of fine appearance, very different in character from the Manitoba maple or box elder, the "scrub" maple which we all know. The strain that he secured in Quebec has proved to be completely hardy at Carrot River, where Doc Bell has had it growing long enough to produce seed, and to have raised seedlings of his original seedlings that are now also old enough to bear seed.

The strain of Saccharinum maple tested at the Forestry Nursery Station, Indian Head, Sask., has not been very hardy there, despite the fact that Indian Head is many miles south of Carrot River, and has a longer growing season and a milder winter. Whether the difference in performance is due to the Bell strain having been gathered farther north in the East, or whether it is due to the climate of Carrot River being so much moister, is as yet unknown. If it is a matter of moisture supply, we should try in the north still other species of trees that have been found unhardy in the plains area. If it is a matter of finding the very northern limit of the trees we import, we should make a greater effort to search out the northern limits of all sorts of plants, whether trees or shrubs, and perhaps even herbaceous plants, before we decide that they are unadapted in the West.—P.H.W. V

**Tree Insect
Can Be Stopped**

BROWN elm scale appears as a lot of hard, dark-brown, hemispheres on twigs and smaller branches. Trees are unthrifty, and in June you can see a wet, sticky substance which darkens the bark.

The insects causing the trouble overwinter in the bark and around the bud scales. These nymphs settle on twigs and small branches in April, and are fully grown by late May or early June. They lay eggs in June, and the new crop of nymphs hatches in

July, moving to the leaves to feed for the rest of the summer. Infestations are most common on elm, but other trees can be attacked.

L. O. T. Peterson of the Indian Head Forest Nursery Station, Sask., says the best way to control these insects is to spray infested trees with malathion in late July or early August. The mixture is 2 pints of malathion, 50 per cent emulsion, in 100 gallons of water. V

**Irrigated
Canning Crops**

CANNING crop areas of eastern Ontario generally do not have sufficient rainfall between July 15 and August 15. Irrigation of these crops will probably pay over the years.

Studies at the Smithfield Horticultural Substation, and in commercial canning crop fields have shown that tomatoes needed 1 to 5 inches of irrigation water each season between mid-July and mid-August. In 3 years of trials, yields of marketable fruit averaged 5 tons per acre higher with irrigation, or an increase in annual gross income of \$175 per acre. Irrigation also appeared to be a factor in reducing blossom-end rot.

Gross returns from canning peas in 3 years increased by \$130, \$116 and \$25 per acre. Water was applied once each year as the pods were filling. On six commercial fields over a 2-year period, gross returns were increased by as little as \$10 per acre on one property, but by \$150 on another.

It is pointed out that care must be taken to give uniform coverage, especially when irrigating peas. Variable coverage may cause uneven maturity. V

**Leaves
Tell the Tale**

A LEAF analysis service for apple, peach and grape growers is being offered this summer by the Ontario Department of Agriculture through the Vineland Horticultural Experiment Station.

The reason for the service is that fruit growers are becoming increasingly aware of the need for close control of nutrient levels in trees and vines. Leaf analysis appears to offer the best single means of discovering these nutrient levels.

If the grower has asked for the service through his local fruit and vegetable extension specialists, samples of leaves are taken and are then sent to Vineland for analysis. It is expected that complete reports will be in the hands of growers before the end of the year.

Samples are being analyzed for nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium, calcium and magnesium. In areas where other elements are known to be deficient, the samples will be checked for these special elements. V

The Right Sprinkler

SPRINKLER irrigation is best for farm gardens where the topography isn't suitable for surface irrigation. If you buy a "package" sprinkler unit be sure it suits your soil, topography, water supply source, and the size and shape of your garden. No standard unit is right for all conditions. V

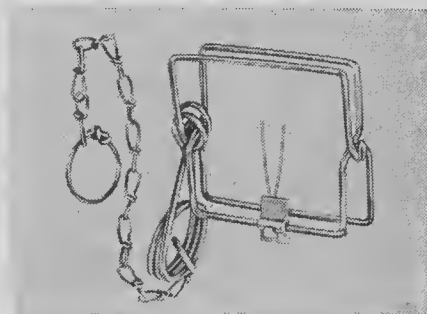
WHAT'S NEW



This is a forage box and bunk feeder, which unloads from the side into blowers, bunks and elevators, and from the rear into pit and bank silos, blowers and elevators. It can be mounted on heavy-duty wagon running gear, or a truck bed. Capacity is 360 cubic feet. (New Idea Equipment Co.) (219) ✓



This extension side rack fits all years, makes and models of pickup trucks of one-half to one ton. It is for livestock and farm produce. All steel construction is without sharp corners, and corner posts support canvas cover for protection. Boards used for double load. (Pierce Metal Products.) (221)



Here is a body-gripping trap for killing fur-bearing animals instantly, without suffering or wring-off. This model is especially for muskrat, mink, opossum, skunk, weasel, barn rat, wharf rat, squirrel, civet cat and similar animals. It has two square jaws of steel rod. (Animal Trap Co.) (222) ✓



A new pig castrating kit includes razor-blade knife, extra blades, lanyard and plastic case, plus illustrated instructions. The shielded blade can be extended only far enough for the depth of cut required, and it is said to be sanitary and humane. Used also for calves and lambs. (The Highsmith Company.) (220) ✓

For further information about any item mentioned in this column, write to What's New Department, The Country Guide, 1760 Ellice Avenue, Winnipeg 12, giving the key number shown at end of each item, as—(17).

POULTRY

Egg Storage Methods Compared

THE only really successful process used in storing eggs for long periods in Canada has been oiling. Eggs are immersed in a colorless, odorless and tasteless mineral oil for several seconds, and after draining a few minutes, are placed in new packing material and moved to a cold storage room. The storage room must be maintained at 30°F., and a relative humidity of 86 per cent.

Following complaints from consumers that oil-processed eggs have a shiny shell, and absorb a characteristic odor and flavor, the Poultry Products Division of the Canada Department of Agriculture investigated. A new material (Cry-O-Vac) was used, with the idea of packaging eggs in it at egg grading stations and moving them immediately to cold storage holding rooms.

Eggs were obtained over 3 days from a large commercial flock, and were divided into 12 lots. One lot had standard oil treatment, and the others were packed in Cry-O-Vac bags in 1-dozen cartons, 5-dozen lots, and 15-dozen lots. Half of the lots were

immersed in oil before packing, and the other half were not oiled. In each group, air was withdrawn from half the bags to create a vacuum, and in the other half was not. In two 5-dozen lots, carbon dioxide was added after the air was withdrawn.

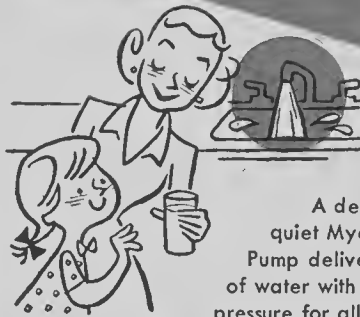
Uniform samples of each lot were withdrawn from storage at monthly intervals, and were submitted to a panel of nine tasters for comparison with two samples of fresh eggs produced under similar conditions. Scores recorded by the taste panel indicated that eggs stored under standard oil processing averaged poorer scores for flavor and odor than those in Cry-O-Vac bags in 1-dozen or larger lots. The 5- and 15-dozen lots in Cry-O-Vac were superior to the 1-dozen cartons.

The addition of carbon dioxide resulted in lower scores by the taste panel for flavor and odor. Eggs packed in Cry-O-Vac were not improved by oiling. There was no difference between eggs packed in vacuumized and non-vacuumized Cry-O-Vac bags, according to the taste panel. ✓

More Eggs With Better Feed

THE greatest single cause of low egg production in Manitoba farm flocks is excessive feeding of whole or ground grain, according to G. C. Hodgson of the University of Mani-

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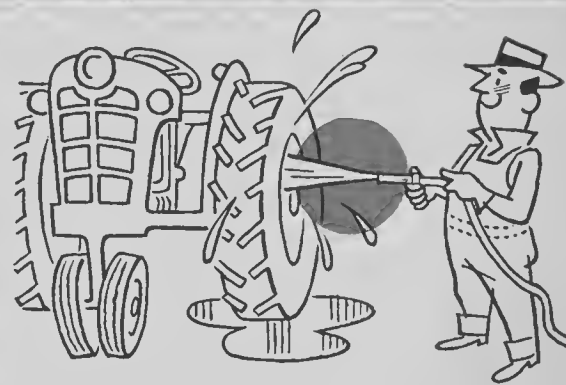
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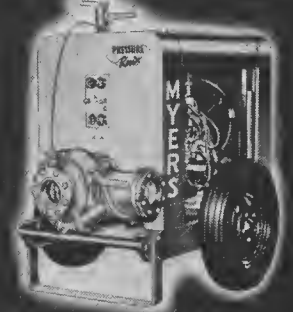
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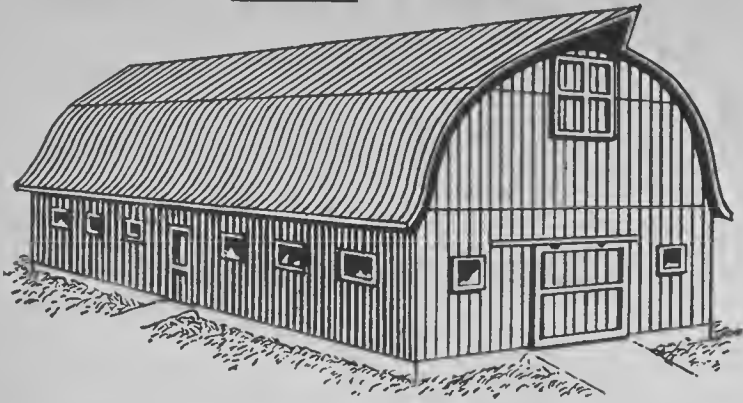


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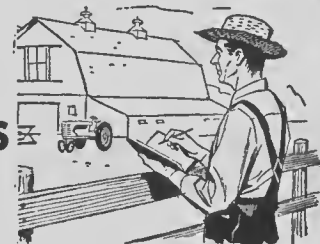
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POULTRY

toba. Farm grains provide mainly heat and energy, but are deficient in the nutrients for producing eggs, tissue and bones, and for maintaining health.

To make up the deficiencies, 80 per cent of the birds' total ration can be grain, but 20 per cent must be ingredients not produced on the farm. These are meat meal, fish meal, soybean meal, limestone, salt and vitamin carriers. Commercial concentrates have these ingredients, and supply them in the form and amounts that can be mixed economically with farm-grown grains.

You can get these concentrates in finely ground or pelleted form. Both forms give satisfactory results when added to grain at the rate recommended by the manufacturers. Usually, the concentrates contain either 35 or 40 per cent protein. Their mineral and vitamin contents are adjusted in proportion. ✓

Grain Not Enough

A GRAIN diet is not enough for proper growth of turkeys. It needs to be fortified with a protein-mineral-vitamin concentrate. The Swift Current Experimental Farm, Sask., points out how important the level of the supplement is. If it isn't right, growing turkeys need several weeks of extra feeding at market time to gain the necessary finish. Also, an improper diet leaves the birds more open to disease.

Tests have shown that turkeys need about 16 pounds of a 35 to 36 per cent protein concentrate during the growing period. ✓

Poultry Testing Station



[Guide photo]
Bob Bentley is resident supervisor at the Abbotsford, B.C., testing station.

THE wide variety of highly advertised franchised chicks, which are coming into the B.C. Coast area from the United States to compete with local strains, led commercial poultrymen to demand testing facilities to find out which strains were actually the best producers of meat and eggs.

Last July, the Provincial government made a start on a random sample poultry testing station at Abbotsford in the Lower Fraser Valley, and the new building began testing its first batch of eggs early last April. ✓

Farm Sprayer Never Lies Idle

"THE handiest machine on our farm is the pressure sprayer," declares Tom Dickison of City View, Ont. "It's in use every day of the year." He is manager of Ottawa Dairy Farm, which has a milking herd of 150 cows.

The sprayer pump, which develops 400 pounds pressure, comes mounted on a two-wheel trailer, along with a tank, for use as a portable machine. It has a boom for low-pressure spray-



ing with herbicides or pesticides, and a pressure gun for other jobs. He can dismount the pump from the trailer, and set it up in the milk house, where it is used daily with the pressure gun for washing out the milking parlor. There are other jobs too, like spraying the cattle for warbles, washing



[Guide photo]
Verner Foget cleans a milking parlor at City View with a pressure sprayer.

FARM MECHANICS

machinery, or even washing cars on the farm.

J. W. McRae of the Kemptville Agricultural School says the cost of a sprayer is negligible, if the machine is used enough. Depreciation will be about \$20 per year on a \$200 sprayer, and he says that even the one job of spraying weeds on most farms, will pay for the machine.

"One gallon of good weed killer will do more work than 7 men with hoes in 7 years," he estimates. He advises farmers to be sure they buy a good sprayer. He says that piston pumps are best.—D.R.B. ✓

Swathing Wheat At Higher Moisture

THE development of the swather, and a pickup attachment for combines has enabled grain farmers to harvest their crops several days earlier, thus lessening the chances of loss through wind, hail, frost and insects. Straight combining requires a uniform ripeness in the crop, and a kernel moisture of about 14.5 per cent to ensure safe storage. *But a wheat crop can be safely swathed when the kernels still have a moisture content of 30 to 35 per cent, and allowed to mature in the swath without loss of quality or yield.*

This was revealed in a 3-year test conducted by Murray Dodds of the Swift Current Experimental Farm. Similar tests on barley at Lacombe, Alta. (reported earlier in The Country Guide) show barley can be swathed at a grain moisture content of 40 per cent. Rye is the next crop being tested, and results so far indicate swathing will be recommended at about the same kernel moisture content as barley.

"If farmers persist in waiting for a uniformity of ripeness, all the advantages of swathing over straight combining will be lost," warns Mr. Dodds. ✓

Keep Water For Stock Flowing

IT'S a good idea to look over automatic stock waterers well before winter. The real trouble spot is the riser between the water line and the waterer, because the ground freezes around it.

The solution, according to D. J. McLellan of the North Dakota Agricultural College, is to use 8" tile, either clay or concrete, as an insulator. Make a jacket of tile from the water line to the waterer, with the riser pipe in the center. The tile should extend a good 3 feet below the frost line, because this extra length helps to direct enough ground heat up around the riser pipe to prevent freezing.

There is no point in trying to save on cost by using 4 or 6 inch tile. It's easier for frost to bridge the smaller tiles and you will still have frozen pipes. However, if you have already used the smaller tile as a jacket, or any other type of insulation that is unsatisfactory, wrap electric heating tape around the riser pipes. The operating cost is slight and it saves a lot of trouble and expense. ✓

See the implements this CAT D4 Tractor handles

for Herbert Kuehn, Skiff, Alberta



Compare these loads to the tools you can pull with your present tractor. Now figure that the Cat D4 Tractor pulls them with little or no slip-page and at a speed where the tools work most efficiently. Add to this the fact that the D4 handles heavy loads on about 2.8 gallons of diesel fuel per hour. There you have some of the reasons why Herbert Kuehn prefers Cat track-type Tractors. He says, "They're the best in the field for my money. I bought my *third* last spring."

Mr. Kuehn handles his 3,360 acres of crop land with his two Cat D4 Tractors and a medium size wheel tractor. One of his D4s is shown above, sub-tilling rape and canary grass ground in heavy loam, working about 10 acres per hour. Here's 50 drawbar HP at work, saving time and doing the heavy tillage and cultivating necessary for a better crop.

For all its capabilities the D4 is surprisingly economical to own and operate. It is highly versatile, too — and is much more than a "one-purpose" tractor. Equipped with a bulldozer, the D4 can clear trees, stumps and rocks from land, dig ponds for irrigation or drainage, or clear snow in winter. You may earn extra money, too, by doing custom work for your neighbors or for your Provincial Government.

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Continued from page 12

GETTING UNDER THE SKIN

risk of staginess. Outstanding calves from purebred cows are kept for possible sale as bulls later. After 3 to 5 days, cows and calves are turned out of the barn and go to a shelter. Later, they're free to run in the bush or pasture. Calves go into the feedlot after weaning.

Don Fraser keeps some of his own heifers as replacements now, but had to buy all his cows during the earlier period. He had 18 purebred females and 8 grade cows calving this year, all bred by his 6-year-old bull. Now he has added a good two-year-old bull to the herd, and both bulls were used to breed the females this year for the 1959 calf crop.

COWS are fed tame brome, meadow fescue and alfalfa hay grown on 180 acres. This produced 7,000 bales in one cut last year, and he pastured them on the aftermath.

His weaned calves have had a grain mix of three parts oats, two of wheat and one of barley. They also had a 32 per cent beef balancer supplement. Salt and minerals are provided separately in a box in a corner of the feedlot. They are not fed stilbestrol, mainly because the heifers are with the steers in the feedlot. Don says he would like to try stilbestrol implants, if they should be approved in Canada.

His 20 feedlot calves had up to 14 lb. of grain per day, with 1 lb. of supplement, in a self-feeder. They also had a bale of hay three times a day. Fraser thinks he might cut down the concentrate, owing to the high protein ration he has been feeding. The ration was changed to one part of oats, with two parts wheat and two of barley later in the feeding period.

ANOTHER important aspect of Don Fraser's operation is simple housing at low cost. The cows and young calves have a pole-type shelter in the bush, with one side open to the south. It measures 48 by 24 feet, and cost \$600. The aluminum, shanty-type roof slopes to the rear, and snow won't stay on it. The three walls are also aluminum, and the poles were pressure-treated with creosote. In the corner of this shelter there is a creep feed supplying oats for the young calves. In warmer weather, another calf creep in the open near the water is also used.

The feedlot for weaned calves, beside the barn, has another pole shelter of the same size, opening onto a fenced yard measuring 48 by 46 feet. A pressure system in the barn supplies the heated watering unit, located in the corner of the yard. The unit cost \$75, "and it's well worth it," says Don.

Right next to the feedlot, the barn has box stalls, where the bulls are housed and the cows come to calve. Grain is augered to the upper floor of the barn, where it is mixed in a circular plywood bin. This forms a cone to feed the grain by gravity to a compact roller mill below on the ground floor. The feed is carried from there to the self-feeder, but Don thinks he might set up a pipeline direct to the feeder.

THE whole operation is uncomplicated. His two pole-type shelters and barn are economical and right for his purpose. He lets augers and gravity do most of the heavy work with feed. He grows all the grain and tame hay he needs. He doesn't pamper his stock, but lets them breed and

grow in a clean, dry and sheltered environment. He does, however, currycomb the calves occasionally in the feedlot. He says it makes them more contented and helps to tame them.

Results are already good on the Fraser farm, but they may be nothing to what will happen if his performance testing works. He has had some friendly help from ag. rep. Herb Kernsted, and guidance whenever he has needed it from the Manitoba Department of Agriculture. The department appointed Doug McCausland of the livestock branch to supervise weighing and grading on the farms under test. He helps farmers to appraise results, taking into account feeding, breeding and other aspects of management.

MR. MCCAUSLAND says that cattlemen have to decide whether they want to select cattle for rate of gain or for the show-ring. Once that is done, they can map out their programs, cull out those that don't come up to standard, and produce what they want in the most economical way.

He expects that eventually farmers will do most of their performance testing themselves. When that happens, the work can go ahead much faster, but expert help will always be available to make testing do its job.

The weigh scales traveled many miles last spring, completing the first phase of testing for 20 farms. This equipment is supplied by the Manitoba Stock Growers' Association, with help from the Horned Cattle Fund. Some farms have their own scales, and this will likely become more common in course of time.

The pattern of performance testing in Manitoba is similar in many respects to what is being done across Canada. If it succeeds, and there is good reason to suppose that it will, the Canadian commercial beef industry will be making a decisive break with some of its traditions, and will bring about a badly needed improvement in quality. This could also affect sales of breeding stock, if purchasers get into the habit of insisting on performance records. Already it is a factor in the supply of semen from artificial breeding centers, where a single bull can have a big influence on so many herds.

Men like Don Fraser are opening up a new phase in Canadian agriculture, and a lot depends on how they fare. Performance testing could mean a more prosperous future. V

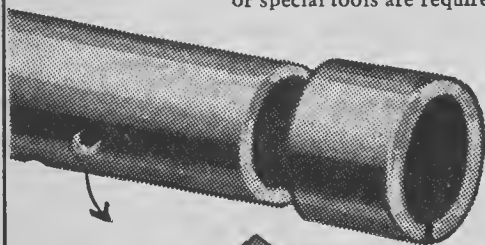
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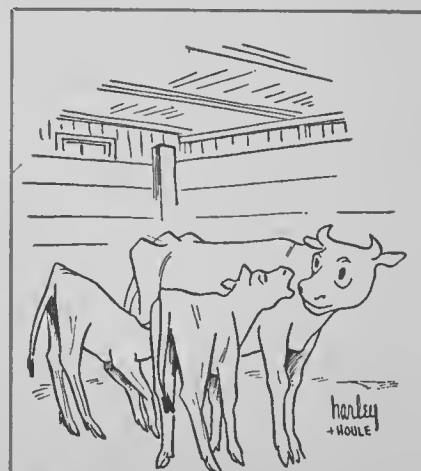
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"Gee, Freddie always gets the one with the chocolate milk!"

Continued from page 11

FEED OF THE FUTURE

calves a mixture of timothy and alfalfa hay free choice—some of it pelleted and some of it loose. The lot receiving pelleted hay gained 206 lb. per head over a 119-day feeding period as compared to 75 lb. per head for those receiving long hay. In lamb feeding tests at the same university, 90 lb. of pellets produced the same gain as 100 lb. of meal.

Tests with dairy cattle haven't been quite as successful. Although dairy calves ate more hay and less calf starter when the former was pelleted, mature dairy cows gave milk of lower butterfat content when fed a completely (including pelleted forage) pelletized ration. However, this was found to be due to the fine grinding of the forage rather than to any effects of the pelleting process itself. Finely ground hay, in either meal or pellet form, passes from the rumen too quickly to allow digestive micro-organisms time to go to work. This reduces the production of some fatty acids, and leads to a lower fat content in the milk.

feed. Growth speed isn't so important in range birds."

There is some evidence that heat generated during the pelleting process can cause a breakdown of easily oxidizable materials such as vitamin A, and that the availability of other essential nutrients may also be affected. Pelleting has been said to reduce moisture content (even when steam or water is added), to increase the ether extract, and decrease crude fiber. Other reports indicate a lower carcass quality in swine, and a slightly less efficient use of feed in poultry when pelleted rations were used. For the most part, however, these have been isolated cases, and a good deal of work has yet to be done along these lines.

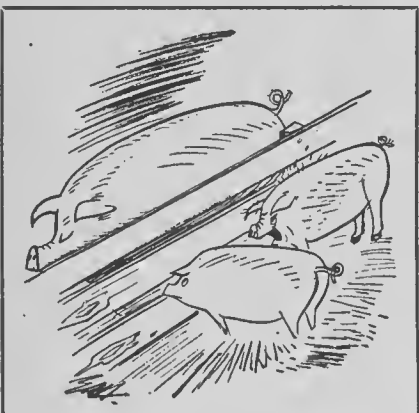
Some complaints from ranchers that pellets they are now receiving aren't hard enough should be easy to rectify at the feed plant, because pellets can be made as hard as desired. But it's also possible to get them too hard. At the Experimental Farm, Lacombe, Alta., it was found that pigs eating pellets contracted sore mouths, and therefore didn't eat (or gain) as much as those using the same feed in chopped form. Feeds with a low fat content form hard pellets—unfortunately, manufacturers haven't yet been successful in pelleting a feed with a high fat content.

WHAT about the economic aspects of feeding pellets? In some feeding tests, increased gains registered haven't been enough to cover the costs of grinding and pelleting—in others, feeding pellets has meant bigger profits. "Whether it pays to buy your feed in pellets or have it pelleted yourself, will depend on each individual case," says Dr. Frank Whiting, Lethbridge Experimental Farm. "I doubt if many farmers who feed their own grain find it pays to take it to a mill to be pelleted. Depending on the area, this could cost as much as \$5 per ton."

When considering the economics of feeding pellets, however, it is well to remember the big savings in labor and handling costs. Pellets handle like grain; they can be mechanically lifted to storage bins and fed out via gravity flow. The compactness of a pelleted ration increases your farm storage capacity four times, and decreases hauling costs if you buy your feed.

At the present time, about 35 per cent of all commercially prepared feed used in the United States is fed in pelleted form, and this figure is expected to show a steady increase in the years ahead. It would appear that the development of pelleted hay for cattle, and recent advances toward pelleted whole rations for sheep and swine, opens up wide new vistas for the livestock feeding industry. For instance, one California grower gets his alfalfa back from the mill as pellets less than two hours after it is cut in the field, and, by cutting it green, he has no weather problems.

As far as "food pills" for humans are concerned, however, most of us will be content to confine our gaze to a tender piece of chicken, ham, or beefsteak sizzling in a pan. V



"We were in the same litter but he was voted 'the pig most likely to succeed'!"

The fault has already been overcome with the introduction of large pellets, made of coarsely ground or chopped hay. Another feature in favor of the big, loosely constituted pellet is that grinding and pelleting costs for this type are much less than for finely ground forages. On the other hand, feeding unground material, such as chopped alfalfa, into a pelletter greatly reduces the output of the machine.

Pellet feeding of poultry has been standard practice for a long time, and most poultrymen recognize that birds do better on pellets. For one thing, they get more feed in a given period of time because of the density of pellets; the latter also allows the use of higher-fiber, less costly rations. However, there is some evidence that, because the faster consumption rate fills the birds quicker, they have more leisure to peck at one another—especially in the case of broilers where a minimum amount of space is allowed per bird. When feeding pellets under these conditions, it is best to debeak the birds.

"Pellets are exceptionally good for chickens or turkeys on the range," states Dr. J. R. Aitken, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, "because they can be thrown right on the ground. Comes a wet day, just omit a

MUST WE GO TO CHURCH TO BE CHRISTIANS?

You've probably heard people comment at times on the fact that their Catholic neighbors go to church so often. Perhaps you have wondered... is all this necessary?

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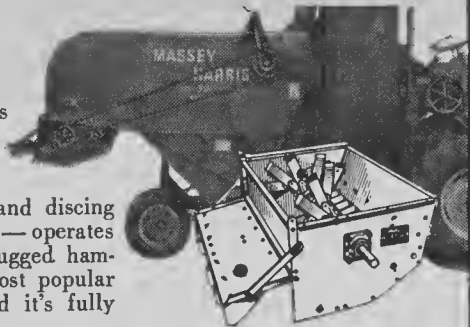
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Continued from page 13

WHERE PLANNING PAID OFF

dairymen. He expanded his corn crop to 10 acres when he realized that it would produce more feed per acre than anything else he could grow.

To eliminate the time-consuming job of grinding, mixing and bagging a batch of feed every few days, he installed a feed grinder in the stable and bought a combination feed cart with a motor-driven revolving paddle in it. He arranged a system of grain bins in the barn above, which enable him to funnel grain down through the grinder and right into the feed cart each morning and evening. Supplement is added by hand, and the feed is mixed right in the cart before it is fed. He figures this system saves him lots of time every week.

He has reduced the work of cleaning out calf pens by another simple arrangement. When he had finished converting his stable to loose housing, the calf pens remained in the warm area of the stable, walled off from the loafing area. He replaced the permanent wall with one built of removable planks; put similar partitions between the calf pens themselves; and now, when he is cleaning out the loafing area with a tractor and front end loader, he can also drive right into the calf pens as well.

WALTER LINHAM is a more recent member of the association. His first annual report revealed that his labor income was less than a dollar an hour. "I realized I would have to either quit farming, or rearrange my program to earn more money," he recalls now. He chose the latter course.

His cows were to blame for most of his troubles; they were not producing enough milk to pay their way. He couldn't afford to buy an entire new herd at once, so he began replacing the cows one at a time out of his earnings. He has boosted his production by over 1,000 pounds per cow now, and he can point to one cow that has just finished a 16,000-pound lactation for him.

His herd has grown to 21 cows, and he is building up a strong forage program on his 100-acre farm to match their appetites. He is using the A.I. unit rather than his own bull, as a further step to improve his herd (and to eliminate the cost of feeding the bull). Things are going so well that the goal he set for his herd—of 10,000 pounds of milk per cow per year—already seems to be within reach.

He is enthusiastic about one of the more far-reaching benefits of D.H.I.A. too. Many of the heifer calves sired by A.I. unit bulls, and that are raised in D.H.I.A. herds like his own, are tested for milk production. As a result, bulls that are leaving high-producing daughters can be identified and retained for still greater service, and those leaving daughters that fail to measure up can be shipped for slaughter. This means, of course, that A.I. units are depending on information coming from herds like his own to carry on their bull improvement program.

HOWSON RUDELL, a young dairyman with a strong competitive sense, explains his attitude to

D.H.I.A. this way: "Anyone hates to be below average in anything he is doing. When the annual report comes back, I scrutinize it closely to see just where my own program is falling down."

He knows that his herd of 16 cows is below the association's average size of 22, so he is saving heifers to build it up. In fact, he plans to have 30 cows, and he is strengthening his cropping program on his 150 acres to feed that size of herd.

Cliff Wigglesworth, who handles 22 cows himself on his 150-acre farm at Hornby, goes further than most association members do, by weighing milk from his stanchion-tied cows every day. He believes that this assists him to spot any sickness or falling off in production more quickly. This enables him to take prompt action to avoid serious loss. He is an observant feeder too, and is sure that his trick of throwing some sorghum seed in the corn drill when he is seeding silage corn pays off by giving tastier silage which undergoes less spoilage in the silo than if corn is grown alone.

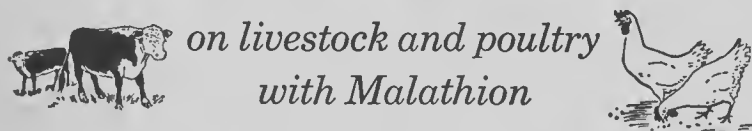
ONTARIO dairymen, who sign up in associations like this one in Halton County, pay a small fee for each cow in their herd. Each association, which usually contains about 24 members, has a supervisor who visits each farm one day each month. The records are summarized and analyzed in the Department of Agriculture offices in Toronto. A report is returned to each member at the end of the year. It provides him with his herd's production record, a profit and loss statement on his operations, and gives him a comparison between his own records, and records on the most successful, the least successful, and the average of all farms in the association (without identifying any of the farmers individually).

When weaknesses are spotted in the farm program of members, recommendations are sent back to them to help improve their operations. For instance, if a member is buying too much feed, when he could reduce his costs by growing more at home, he is advised to take such steps as seeding brome grass or fall rye to provide early spring and late fall pasturing, or to seed Sudan grass for hot weather pasture. If he spends too much time at chores, it may be pointed out that on one large farm, 1 man using 3 units cut his milking time to 2.98 minutes per cow. It may also be noted, too, that loose housing systems require one-third, or 210 hours, less feeding and cleaning time than stall barns.

Another thumb rule developed from this dairy program is that very few herds with less than 13 cows can show a profit. Members are advised to keep their overhead down by refusing to spend extravagantly on buildings and equipment.

With these helpful hints paying off so well, it's no surprise that there is a waiting list of dairymen in most counties who want to join a Dairy Herd Improvement Association. V

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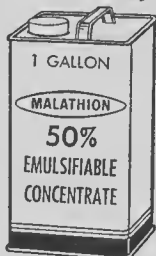
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TORONTO MONTREAL OTTAWA WINNIPEG

Continued from page 15

THE LOVE GODS

My mother put her hands over her face. She gave a wry smile.

"Mom, is something wrong?"

"No." Mother shook her head, as if she was a little bit ashamed. "It's just that I had my mind so much on that washing machine that I hardly realized Sam really is hurt. Isn't that terrible, Stanley?"

Suddenly I realized what my mother had been dreaming of, day after day, as she stared out of the kitchen window to the rolling green bushland. There was so much to do on the homestead, five of us to wash for, water to carry to the garden, the wild fruit to can for the winter ahead, and such a short summer in which to do it. And there was so much more: the cream to skim from the milk, the butter to make by hand, sick calves to tend to . . .

"I've been saving egg money unbeknownst to your father." It was as if it would help Mother to talk about it. "I was thinking all day that if we had a good crop . . . it's not that expensive . . ."

It was so long since "Island Stories" had bought "Rosita" that I had almost forgotten they paid on publication. I'd been thinking of buying Rose a ring when the cheque came, but suddenly I knew that Mother needed a washing machine now, like once I had needed a typewriter.

Mother never asked anything for herself. And if it hadn't been for her, I thought suddenly, I'd never even have had the chance to be a writer.

I smiled at Mom. Surely Rose wouldn't mind too much. By Christmas maybe . . .

"That's funny," I said, and told her about the cheque I had coming. "I was thinking maybe that would make a down payment on a washing machine."

"Stanley," Mother said severely, "you'll be needing all you earn now," but she went downstairs singing. I heard Father saying it was unbelievable how some people could be so happy, seeing their own flesh and blood crucified before their eyes.

The next day, Bub was kept busy bringing him reports on whether it looked as if the heat-wave was ending, if I had remembered to water the dry stock, what progress Ed was making on our new patch of clearing, and if Bunts was wallowing in the horse trough.

The following morning, against Mother's best medical judgment, he made us prop him up in bed. He kept Mother ransacking the house all forenoon for suitable reading matter.

We were just finishing dinner when he gave a shout from the bedroom. "Nellie! Stanley! Come in here, all of you!"

This time, however, Father wasn't in a state. He had the Home Workshop Number of the "Happy Homesteader" in his hands and a wild look in his eyes.

"I've found out why the Lord did it," Father said. "He wants me to turn my hand to an invention."

"Sam!" Mother grabbed for his pulse.

Dad shook her off. "I don't need you holding my hand, Nellie. All I need is an old car."

Mother moved in again.

"Stop getting so excited, Nellie," my father said. "I'm going to call my invention 'The Pedro Multi-Purpose Machine,' in honor of that black-hearted brute standing on all four legs and enjoying his oats in the barn."

He opened the "Homesteader" to show us how an old Model A could be converted to pump water, saw wood and chop grain. About all you had to do, according to the article, was strip it and put a pulley on the drive shaft.

"It'll transport itself," Dad went on, "and you just block up a wheel when you put it to sawing wood, or whatever it is. Down in Kansas, I was always tinkering with those things."

FATHER tapped his splints significantly. "Do you see what it means? The Lord flattened me out to open my eyes. It means," Dad said, "no more wasting half a day pumping water in the sticky heat. It means no more freezing over the saw-horse in winter, bucking firewood. We'll put it on display at the Fall Fair. There'll be custom work, more than we can handle . . ."

Dad settled down again. "There's just one catch. The only Model A I know of is sitting in Jay Cramer's yard."

That was a catch. Jay and my father had been feuding for years.

"It just got him up here from the States," Father said, "and quit cold."

Of course, that doesn't mean too much. Jay Cramer doesn't know what end of an engine the gas goes in. But if the tight-fisted little side-winder ever thought I might be able to make some use of it . . ."

Ed was pessimistic. "Cramers get the 'Happy Homesteader,' too."

"That doesn't signify," my father dismissed. "That's just for show. I don't believe that illiterate little side-winder can read his own name."

Father was looking at me out of half-closed eyes. "Stanley, do you think I could trust you to get that Model A for me. Today?"

"Me? Today?"

"I suppose," Father said, in exasperation, "you expect me to hop over on one leg like an African kangaroo?"

In the end, without the faintest idea of how I could get the Model A and yet not arouse Cramer's suspicion, Father decided I would leave as soon as the heat of high noon abated.

"If you don't get it," my father said, "just send word to your mother to shoot me in my sleep. And whatever you do," Dad warned, "don't start off by offering him money for it."

"Well, what should I offer? What should I say?"

"Lord save us, Stanley!" Dad was getting into a state again. "I told you to pay attention to me when I was ox-trading. But no, you had to have your mind on authoring." He tried to control himself. "If you offer Jay Cramer money, he'll know right away it's worth more. Tell him about my accident. Tell him it's my tibia. That'll stump him," said Father. "He wouldn't know what his tibia was if it was poking him in the eye. Tell him I'm not too hopeful, but I might be able to use chunks of it to weight down the tandem discs."

I told Jay, as coherently as possible. When I described my father's accident, he seemed to have a hard time keeping sympathy in his face.

"Sam always was a careless man around oxen. Tell him I often told him that, Stanley."

I said I would.

"Now about my car . . ." Jay's eyes narrowed as he looked at me. He squinted at the rusting Model A, half buried on a nettle heap. "It mightn't have occurred to your father that that car has real sentimental value to me, Stanley." He scratched his balding head suspiciously. "Why doesn't Sam do like everyone else and tie rocks on the disks?"

"Well . . ." I wished desperately I had paid more attention to Dad's ox-trading tactics. "It's . . . it's just on his mind, Mr. Cramer. It would give him something to . . . to pass the time."

Jay's eyes were searching me like a hawk's.

"I've got to think about this. You go on to town like you planned. See me on the way back."

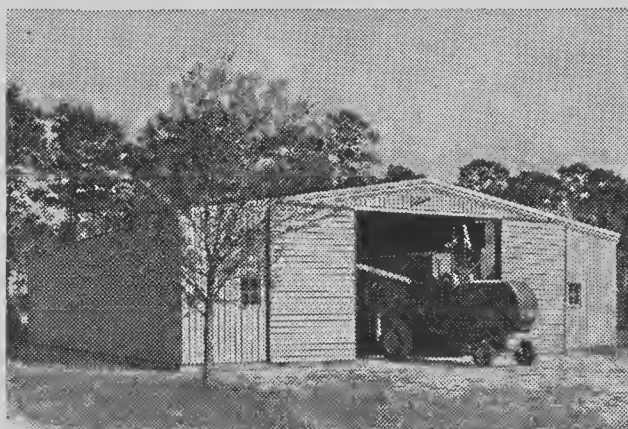
MY only interest in town was the mail. There was a thin envelope for me from "Island Stories" and, inside, a beautiful gold-embossed cheque for \$30. It was the biggest cheque I'd ever received for my writing. With Mother's egg money, I thought, it ought to be enough for the washing machine.

The sight of Cramer's place slowed me down. Jay was in the front yard, pouring slough water around the big blue delphiniums he always showed at the Homesteader's Fall Fair. He appeared startled when I spoke to him.

Then he pushed his hat back on his head regretfully.

"Stanley, tell Sam I hate like all get-out to turn down an old neighbor."

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But, hang it, the wife won't hear of it!"

Jay wiped his brow with pious exasperation.

"I guess," Jay said, "it's because it was our honeymoon car. She can't stand the thought of it being used to weight down a disk."

I couldn't think of anything to do but turn away. I was beginning to believe my father was right when he said I'd never make an ox-trader. Then Jay spoke casually. "That salesman fellow says your mother's talking of buying a washing machine."

I turned slowly. Jay looked as if an idea was just beginning to dawn on him . . . a desperate, last-chance idea to save my father's life.

"You know women," Jay said. "Now the wife's got the same notion, pestering me to buy her one. I just told her flatly there's not the money. Now maybe, just maybe, if I told her you folks wanted to buy the car . . . she's saved a bit of egg money, and maybe, just maybe," Cramer said, "I could talk her out of her sentimental attachment to the car."

WHEN I trudged into the yard, Father had his face squeezed against the window screen, watching for me. "He didn't get it," I heard him moan strickenly to my mother. "Well, that's life for you. The Lord strikes a man down in the prime of his life, then He won't even let him get a Model A so that he isn't a burden to all around him . . ."

"I got it," I said. "I'm to take the oxen over and haul it home."

"Well, what's the matter with you, then?" my father asked. "You're not lying around in this infernal heat. You haven't got a broken leg."

I told him about the cheque, now in Cramer's purse. Cramer had asked \$50, but finally settled for my \$30. I didn't tell Dad I had meant the cheque to be for Mother.

"Thirty dollars!" I thought Father was going to break another leg. "I'd lay odds that crook just got out of the States in time to escape a sheriff's posse. If I could train Pedro to kick every time he saw a hypocrite's face, I'd give Cramer that ox for a Christmas present."

Father's enthusiasm for the "Pedro Machine" took over.

"Well, never mind, son! Wait till that reprobate sees it on display at the Fall Fair. He'll be fit to take off on a second honeymoon!"

When I was hitching up the oxen, Mother came out to the yard.

"Stanley, you did what I would have wanted. Don't be vexed about the money. The hens are still laying, and with any luck at all with the crop . . ."

THE Wrycjoskis drove down on Sunday. I was surprised to see Mr. Wrycjoski riding along on the front seat of the big wagon, hunched forward unhappily against the heat. Rose and her mother sat primly on chairs in the back of the wagon. As he turned into our yard, Mr. Wrycjoski looked around, as if to make sure they were still there.

He threw the reins to Ed and Bub and jumped down on the baked

ground in front of me. He jerked his head, so that one shiny red mustache pointed in the direction of his family.

"Chairs! Stanley, I don't like to say this, but I dunno what kind of a daughter Rosie's turning out to be. I suppose she thinks if she marries an author, she'll never have to stand up!"

Mr. Wrycjoski staggered toward the house, muttering about the heat. I helped Rose and her mother down.

Mother, smiling, met us in the kitchen. Rose kissed her cheek. Mr. Wrycjoski was already standing in the door to the living room, where my dad, the left leg resting on a chair before him, sat like a martyr.

"I hear you have a very bad accident, Sam?" Mr. Wrycjoski said.

"The Lord sends His crosses," Father said bravely. "The harvest work nearly on us and me with a smashed tibia!"

"That bad, heh?" Mr. Wrycjoski sucked in his breath. "I heard she was your leg."

Rose slipped her hand into mine. "Stanley, it's so hot in the house!"

Outside, it was so hot the mud-swallow nests were falling away from the eaves. Rose and I sat in the shade of the limpid poplars. Rose took off her white straw hat and rested her dark head against my shoulder.

It was kind of hard to tell her what had happened to the ring money. Somehow it seemed a long afternoon. She still hadn't cheered up when I slipped her my only copy of "Island Stories."

"You're the inspiration for it, Rose," I whispered desperately. "You're Rosita."

Rose smiled stiffly. "And I might just as well be in 'The Seven Seas,'" she said.

AS word of Dad's accident got around, we had other visitors. Except when they were actually with him, Dad was in great form now. It got so he could, with the aid of two white-poplar crutches, hobble over to the horse-trough and scare the life out of Bunts.

Meanwhile, he had got Ed to scrounge the countryside till he found an old wagon hub, oak, that Dad figured would stand up as a pulley for his "Pedro Machine." I got various clamps and set-screws from the blacksmith shop. It was hard explaining our curious running around. Father had decided the invention should be kept secret until we were sure it would work. One rumor had it that he was getting violent from the heat, and the clamps were to keep him shackled to the bedpost. Dad said only one man could have been lowdown enough to start that—Cramer.

He was alternating, with amazing agility, between the house and the stripped-down Model A (hidden behind the barn) when Jakimo Jones returned. The washing machine salesman was desperate to sell Mother the latest farm model, but Mother wouldn't buy until she could pay cash.

Jakimo was shrewd. He eyed our coloring crops, then turned to her again.

"Mrs. Harrison, you are a fine, intelligent and honest woman. Therefore, I am going to ask you to permit

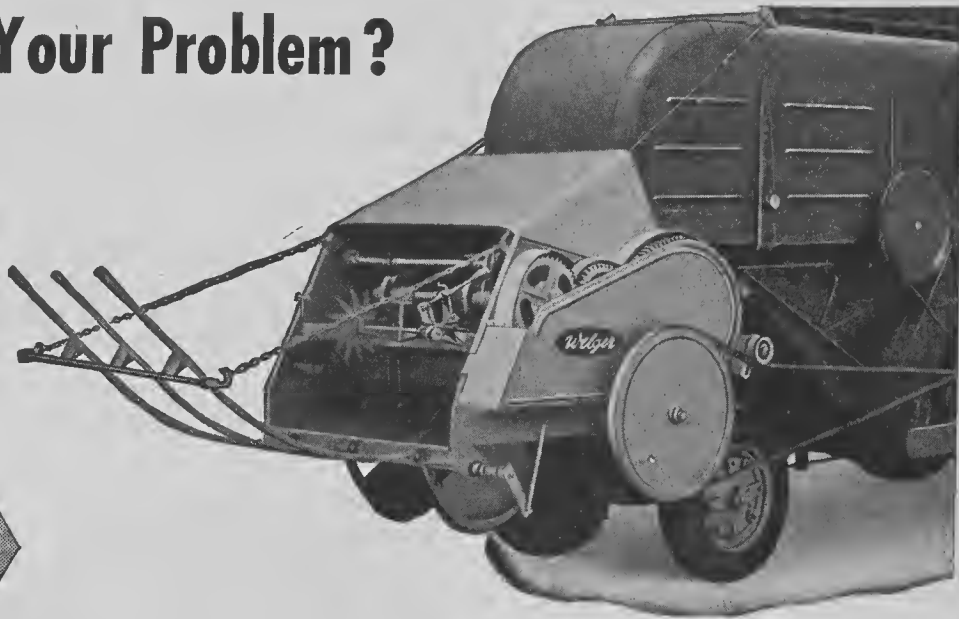
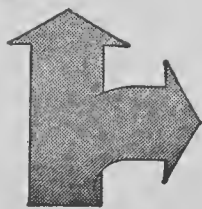
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It was an offer Mother couldn't resist.

Jakimo Jones was hardly out of the yard before the washing machine was going. Dad shook his head in astonishment at the pile of clothes Mother had heaped on the porch around it.

"Nellie, if you had a pulley on that thing . . ."

"It's no work, Sam!" Mother looked as if she had riches.

"You know, he just figures you'll get so you can't do without it! And the wheat's pretty short in the heads, Nellie . . ."

"I know, Sam." The glow never left Mother's face. She still had her steadily growing pile of egg money. "But I thought since he wanted to leave it so badly, I might as well get a bit of washing done. It gives a body a rest-up for harvest."

She was like a new woman around the house, reading the instructions and the new literature which the salesman had left in abundance.

Dad's limp grew less every day; and now he was in a fever to get the "Pedro Machine" going before we started binding. Our wheat, Marquis, shelled easily; it had to be cut before a certain stage, and quickly. Once we started, we'd bind from early morning until the September dew fell heavily at night.

I WAS repairing the binder canvases when the moment of testing came. Henry Ford himself couldn't have looked any prouder than Father when he assembled us behind the barn.

He took his stance by the engine. He rolled up his shirt sleeves; tested the resistance of his left leg. He cranked, and cranked, and nothing happened. He cranked till his shirt was wringing wet. He took his shirt off and cranked again, choking the engine. It spluttered in blue smoke. Bub and Ed yelled. Bunts ran in circles and barked. But the cheering was premature. The engine spluttered and died. Gasoline trickled out of the carburetor.

Dad muttered something about the engine being as contrary as its original owner. He cleaned the spark plugs with his handkerchief, tinkered some more, cranked again. The engine roared to life and away.

Mother was afraid it was going to shake itself to bits, but the smile on Father's face was a thing to behold. Above the roar of the engine and the frenzied barking of Bunts, Father raised his face to the sky.

"I thank you, Lord! But next time, use any instrument but an ox."

The following day I opened a face on the wheat, while Dad got busy on a form for the pump. The wind blew gently from the pasture bush. From my high seat on the binder, the wheatfield was a coverlet of waving gold. The oxen pulled steadily.

When I turned the pigpen corner for the second swath, Dad looked up from his form to give me a victory wave. He figured now the sacrifice of time was well worth while. All of us could get out and work in the fields and not have to pump water until nearly midnight. Even I felt that the Pedro Machine had been worth all the sacrifice.

I saw Mother moving briskly about the yard and holding blocks of wood around the pump. She wanted to be part of the harvest rush, too—wanting to feel needed, I thought—or maybe

to feel that, if she asked for the extra money for the washing machine, it wouldn't be too much of an extravagance now.

Bunts jumped in the stubble for mice, as Ed and Bub set up the first stooks. The sun was like a benediction. Everything was going our way.

Three turns before dinner was about all the plodding oxen could make. It wasn't until I drove them into the yard that I realized something had gone wrong. Dad and Mother were standing by the well,

and Butts was sniffing at the smoking machine as if it was a snake playing dead.

"It just hasn't the power, Stanley," Dad said, as I came up. "It needs a new magneto." He looked at my mother. His face was more unhappy than when he'd broken his leg. "We haven't the money. I've spent more now than I should have on the infernal thing."

MOTHER turned to face the porch, where the washing machine sat so proudly. I think maybe that mo-



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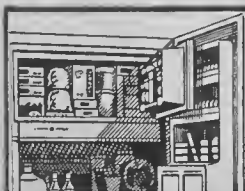


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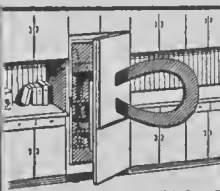


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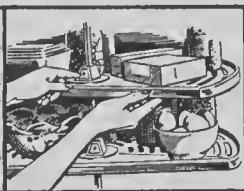
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ment was the hardest she'd had since we came to the bushland.

When she turned to my dad, she was smiling wisely.

"Sam," she said calmly, "I thought something unexpected would happen. So I've been saving back a bit of the egg money..."

My father put his hands weakly across his eyes.

"Nellie, some day I'll—I'll..."

"Sam," my mother said softly, "you've given me everything already."

The grain was in the bin when Jakimo Jones came back.

Up until the very end, I knew Mother had hoped against hope. But the long heat-wave had taken its toll. Threshing lasted less than a day.

"I thought, Mrs. Harrison..." The salesman was genuinely astonished, "even if you paid me thirty dollars now..."

"I can't," my mother said. "We're just homesteaders, Mr. Jones."

She stood on the empty porch a long time after the salesman had gone. Then she looked at the converted engine pumping water, and Dad carrying brimming pails to the pigpen.

"We're getting somewhere, Stanley," there was pride in Mother's voice. "It's things like that that get a family ahead. And your father will be so proud at the Fair..."

Father was.

If a rocket had been on display in Wild Brier Valley, it couldn't have caused more stir. The livestock and garden exhibits, the ice-cream stand, even Jakimo Jones' display, were deserted the moment Father limped over to the spot on the baseball diamond, the site we had chosen to demonstrate the "Pedro Multi-Purpose Machine." I hadn't seen Father limp so bad in weeks.

Father cranked a couple of times with no results. He looked worried as he adjusted the carburetor. He cranked again, and the Pedro vibrated into life, to the accompaniment of a roar from the homesteaders. Father bowed slightly.

Then, with him adjusting the spark and speed, and us boys feeding the firewood, the Pedro cut a 20-foot poplar tree into 20 blocks in less than three minutes. The whine of the hungry saw was a melody. The men lost all restraint.

Father lifted his hand. He turned down the governor and gazed upon his admiring neighbors. I went back to join Rose and my mother. Rose and I had made up again.

"Folks," Father said, "I'm not going to describe the scientific problems behind the building of the Pedro. I'll just say," Father said modestly, "that as I twisted and turned on my sick-bed, thinking of what use I could be to my own family and my good neighbors, the idea came."

Father shut off the engine completely.

"You've seen it saw wood. It'll pump water, too... we've been using it all fall. And," Father said, "it'll chop grain for your livestock... a whole wagonbox full in an afternoon."

Dad smiled, the way he always did when he was about to make a joke.

"Now I ain't aiming to sign myself up to hard labor for the winter, especially with my leg in the state it's in, but I realize I got an obligation to a few of my old neighbors. All I'm going to charge, for those I feel I can spare the time to, is \$3 for the afternoon's work. That's for grinding and sawing only; you realize you've got to do your own pumping..."

FATHER broke off. He had spotted the Cramers on the edge of the crowd, staring, with poorly put-on smiles, at their transformed old Model A. Father forgot salesmanship.

"Any of you good neighbors want to take advantage of what time we can spare," he finished hurriedly, starting toward Jay, "just drop around any Sunday afternoon and let me know."

The Cramers had seen him coming. They almost stumbled over us in their haste to escape him. There was nothing for Jay to do but tip his hat to my mother. Mrs. Cramer smiled thinly.

"Mr. Jones told me you couldn't afford a washer, Nellie, even after you took one on trial."

Mother took it with a smile.

"Of course," Mrs. Cramer inclined her head slightly toward the Pedro machine, "you won't make much out of that, either. By the time you pay for the gas and repairs, Jay says you'll be in the hole."

Jay tugged on his wife's arm. Mrs. Cramer smiled.

"We're due over at the flower display. But listen, dear, any time that washing gets too back-breaking, you must come over and use my machine."

My father was staring after the Cramers. But this time he did not try to catch up to them. He was looking strangely at my mother.

"What's that old witch talking about, Nellie?"

"Nothing, Sam," my mother said hastily. "You know how these salesmen gossip..."

Father pushed his good straw hat back on his head and squinted at me.

"I'm just remembering that day you bought that thing. Did you have something special in mind about money, son?"

He looked at Rose. Rose turned her head.

"That's sure some question for a father to ask," Dad said. He turned Rose's face gently. "Maybe if the Lord had had that ox kick me a little closer to the ears..." He was trying to make Rose smile. "Rose," Dad said, "sometimes you just don't realize your own young ones have really grown. You don't see the—the sacrifice and faith of those you love most in all the world..."

He gave me a whack on the shoulder "That's your machine, Stanley. Don't listen to Jay Cramer's braying about gas and repairs. There's money in it, son, and," my dad smiled, "maybe it'll come in handy until 'The Love Gods' smile."

He took my mother's arm. Suddenly there was something wonderful and proud in the way he did it.

"Mrs. Harrison," my dad said, "will you lead the way to Jakimo Jones? There'll be a washer in that wagon going home, if I have to break another leg to see to it."

Home and Family



[Miller photo

Friendship

by GLENORA PEARCE

IT means a lot to have a friend nearby. As we glance back, we can see there has been a parade of friendships to cherish—friendship with childhood playmates, companions of youth, helpers in time of need; stimulating relationships in business life, and easy, comfortable friendships in later life.

Friendship is not merely one of life's ornaments. It does not depend upon imagination or sentiment, but upon character. It not only feeds on character, but fosters it.

One must recognize that the art of being friendly requires lifetime study. No one knows all the answers, but each day there will be something to increase the knowledge of how to live the friendly way.

It has been said that to have a good friend is one of the highest delights of life; to be a good friend is one of the most difficult undertakings. Having a reputation for being friendly can influence and

guide even mere acquaintances. Like the boys who at first ran from, then formed a delegation to claim their baseball from the homeowner whose front window it had just broken. Their courage rose a little when someone volunteered, "I've heard she's not a fierce old lady." They advanced. The fierce old lady met them at the door with a plate of cookies, and from then until they were grown men held their respect and affection. By doing the friendliest thing, she had also, unconsciously, steered several of the boys toward worthy lives.

The quiet, faithful relationship between man and animals is a friendship of the type that can be found in families, or between persons who have known and stood by each other through "thick and thin."

Friends are among the choicest possessions life has bestowed upon us. They may be young or old—to kindred souls, age presents no barrier.

From

Hobby Show

to

Trade Fair



For two years the hobby show drew crowds, then new attractions were needed.

Perhaps a men's organization ought to take over the project. "Rubbish!" replied the convener, and the Anglican women of Neepawa, Man., swung into business formation

OURS is a small town with a very nice little Anglican church. The time had come when the members all felt an addition to the church was necessary. The basement needed to be extended to make room for a much needed vestry and a modern kitchen. Each family in the congregation pledged whatever they felt they could give. This covered the cost of the building, but money had to be found for the needed furnishings.

The W.A. and the Evening Auxiliary got their heads together to see how they could raise the extra money. They decided on a hobby show. It was the first of the kind ever held in our town and everyone was amazed at the hidden talent that came to light. There was a variety of needlework, handmade jewelry, leather work, wood carving, paintings, quilts and hooked rugs, shell work, copper work, aluminum etching and a collection of dolls representative of most every country in the world. The show ran for 3 days and a lot of people came a second time, because they said they could not see everything in one afternoon or evening.

We had our hobby show for 2 years. However, by the third year, we thought we should introduce something new.

We decided to add curios and antiques to the hobby display. We had to impress on the exhibitors we could not be responsible for theft or fire, but would take every precaution to protect them.

One of our vestry members also offered to gather material for an ammunition display. He canvassed the country collecting different types of guns, rifles, pistols, swords, slings, bullets and anything of interest that the boys had brought back from the war. He also gathered information about each article, and he was able to give an interesting talk about the material. He had a crowd around his table all the time, and it proved to be quite an attraction for the men.

WHEN the fourth year came around we decided we must again have a new attraction to add to the show. After 3 years in the same locality many of the exhibitors would be the same people with the same hobbies. Although by personal contact, and some persuasion, new people with different hobbies seemed to appear each year.

To get ideas to augment our fourth Hobby Show was the task of a committee of three appointed at a W.A. meeting. The committee met in one of the homes and had a very busy evening. Many suggestions were brought up, but our convener was most emphatic that it had to be some quite new idea. She then suggested a local trade fair. The other ladies said it was quite out of the question

for so small an organization of women to attempt anything like that. The feeling seemed to be that that kind of thing should be handled by some men's organization. "Rubbish! I'll go ahead with it if you two will back me up, and we'll find out how the merchants feel about it."

At the next W.A. meeting the project of a trade fair was explained to the other members. A large hall would have to be rented, and a plan drawn up showing the doors, windows, and electrical outlets. Each of the merchants in town would be contacted and our proposition would be explained. Then they would be asked if they were interested in renting so much floor space at \$2 per lineal foot of frontage. Most of the W.A. members thought we were "biting off more than we could chew." One laughed at the very idea of thinking any of the merchants would pay for floor space. The meeting then decided that if the three of us on the committee wished to go ahead with it, we could try.

OUR first task was to draw a plan of the hall. When this was ready, two of us started out to contact the merchants. The first store we went into was an electrician's. We talked to the manager and explained what we had in mind. He was very interested and before we had finished talking he took the plan out of my hand and wrote his name across one of the sections marked off for rental. We came out of there with a real feeling of satisfaction. Next we went to the photographers. There we were met with the same enthusiasm. It was the same almost all along the street. They thought it was the cheapest form of advertising they had ever had.

After we had contacted two-thirds of the merchants, we found we had only floor space left for four more entries. We had not anticipated such a strong response. In order to avoid hard feelings, we decided to stop canvassing and to put a notice in the paper that there was limited space still available. It wasn't long until all the space was taken.

It took considerable time to work out a plan that wouldn't leave any waste space. There were booths all down each side of the hall and across one end. Each booth was 8' deep and from 10' to 30' in length, according to the size the merchant rented. A booth 8' x 10' rented for \$20, one 8' x 30' rented for \$60. There was not room for booths down

the center of the hall, so a double row of long tables filled this space, which was suitable for the druggist, the jeweler, and those merchants who did not need so much floor space. Tea tables were placed at the other end of the hall.

Our local baker did all the catering for the teas (at a very low cost), and this was his form of advertising. Our town florist supplied the flowers for the tables and it turned out to be a flower show in itself. In fact, all the merchants were most co-operative and they seemed just as anxious as we were to make a success of the fair.

A GREAT deal of trouble and expense went into making the booths attractive. Most of them had free ballot boxes standing on their tables and on the last evening gave away quite valuable prizes. To attract the crowd we had door prizes, and the admission was only 25 cents. Before the third day was over, four of our merchants had spoken for floor space for the next year's trade fair.

To avoid any confusion while setting up the fair, we went to the hall early and chalked our plan on the floor, writing the name of each merchant in the space allotted to him. That evening it was pandemonium. Refrigerators, deep-freezers, washing machines, the latest in electric ranges, T.V. sets, miniature oil furnaces; everything of interest to the housewife came rolling in the door. At the other end of the hall the hobbyists brought their exhibits, each anxious to find a suitable place for this display. By opening time next day everything was in order and soon the hall was crowded with interested people. It is getting to be an annual affair to which the public looks forward.

We have now held our fourth annual trade fair in an even larger hall. It was a bigger success than ever. We are thinking of moving to the sports arena next year so we can accommodate all those wanting to participate. We started out keeping the fair entirely for our local merchants, but now firms from Winnipeg, Brandon, and some of the surrounding towns are asking for space.

If any of you are looking for a way to raise funds for your church, hospital, or other worthwhile cause, I am sure you could find this an interesting way. You are not only benefiting the cause for which you are working, but you will also be doing a great service to the business section of your town. It entails a lot of thought, planning and hard work. However, we enjoyed every minute of our trade fairs and have been more than satisfied with our achievements.

by O. K. WISEMAN

Bark and Moss Pictures

by DORIS E. OHRN

Would you like to make a picture? Then here is a hobby for you to start this summer



WHILE on a holiday last year I found some unusual pictures on sale in a souvenir shop. At a distance they appeared to be colorful scenic paintings, but upon closer examination I found they were made of bark, moss, and bits of dried seaweed. I purchased one, thinking I might attempt something similar with my own variations. Since then I have discovered it to be an interesting and rewarding hobby.

You may plan your own scenic arrangement, or you may copy from a picture on a calendar, or in a magazine. Start with a small picture about 9" x 12". As your skill and imagination develop, the larger picture, popular for living rooms, could be attempted. The work requires the smallest of nails (1/4"), a tack hammer, a tube of household cement, a piece of 3-ply plywood, moss, dry seaweed, and a variety of bark—poplar, spruce, birch and pine. The seaweed is not essential, but may be used in place of moss. If the picture is to be 9" x 12", you will need a piece of plywood 9 1/2" x 12 1/2" to allow room for the frame.

During jaunts through the pasture or bushland, the moss and bark may be collected. Store it away safely when you get home until you wish to use it. Birch bark handles more easily if it is kept pressed flat. I have found this one of the prettiest barks to use. Since it has 3 or 4 layers which may be separated, it is wise to cut fairly deep when removing it from the tree.

TO begin your picture, start with the background and work toward the foreground. The sky is painted in with poster paint which may be purchased in powder or liquid form. Mountains are very effective and could be the next item introduced into your picture. When mountain peak shapes have been cut from a rough, uneven piece of bark, tack them down firmly in overlapping layers. Trees come next and moss can be glued down to give the appearance of leaves. Moss, in the shape of massed spruces banked

against the foot of the mountains, is pretty and covers the raw edges left by the bark. The foreground may contain a tiny cabin nestled in the moss, a bridge over a stream, or perhaps a canoe on a lake.

When the arrangement of moss and bark scenery is completed, the mountains and moss trees can be touched up with dabs of dark brown paint. Black and mauve paint is put on the mountains, with greens, yellows, and browns here and there among the trees.

A wide, varnished wood frame is the best for these pictures and is easily nailed into place. It is advisable to hang the completed picture away from the sunlight, as it tends to fade. However, it will give you years of pleasure first, and by the time it begins to fade you will no doubt have made a much better one to take its place.

These pictures make gifts that are different. They are inexpensive and popular. I have found a ready market for them which turns this hobby into a profitable one. Nevertheless, the pleasure derived from it is, in itself, sufficient compensation. V

My Grandma's Garden

Grandma's garden is the prettiest of places.

She has asters and pinks and hollyhocks tall,

Wee purple violets and pansies with faces

And lacy blue larkspur against the wall.

"How did you make it? Do tell me," I said.

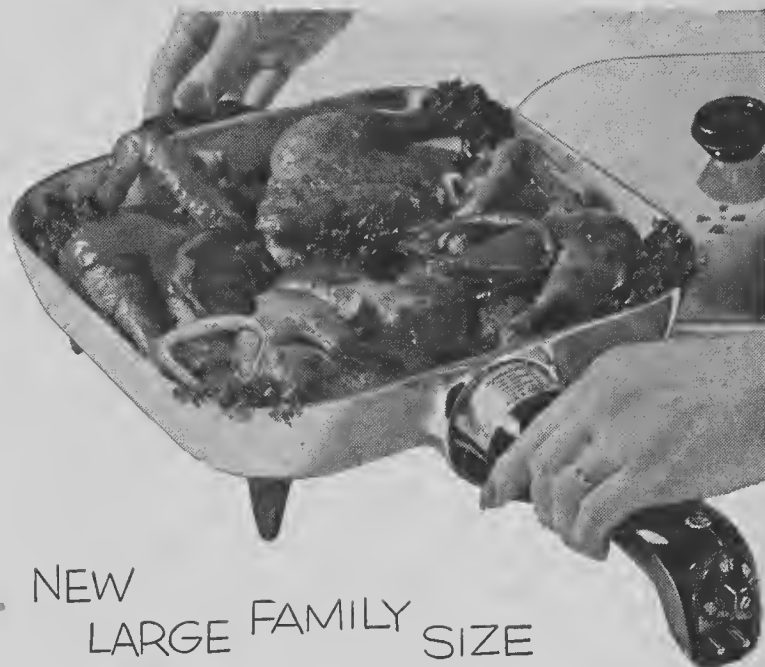
"Dear child," she replied, "with my spade and hoe,

Then I tugged the brown seeds in their tiny bed . . .

'Twas God sent the rain and He made it grow."

—EFFIE BUTLER

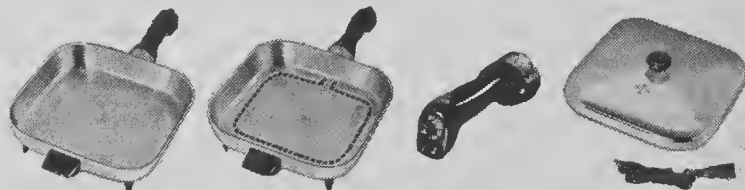
ROOM FOR 2 DELICIOUS CHICKENS



NEW
LARGE FAMILY SIZE

GENERAL ELECTRIC AUTOMATIC FRYPAN

It's really BIG! And really wonderful for big families. Plug it in anywhere for delicious frying, braising, stewing, grilling or baking. G-E controlled heat ends pot-watching . . . cooks all foods to perfection automatically. It's like having an extra helper in the kitchen. Easy to wash as an ordinary pan because you can immerse it right up to the indicator light. For big-family meals that are cooked right every time, see the new large-family size G-E Automatic Frypan at your dealer's now!



LARGE FAMILY SIZE. 25% more cooking area than regular large pans. Holds a company dinner for 8 to 10 people. New "helper" handle for easy serving.

BIG SQUARE ELEMENT. Cooks evenly. The built-in G-E Calrod element matches the shape of the pan for uniform, corner to corner heat distribution.

AUTOMATIC HEAT CONTROL. Dial the correct cooking temperature and G-E thermostatic control does the rest automatically. Indicator light goes off when pan is ready for use.

LOW PRICE INCLUDES EVERYTHING. Special air-vent lid and cord set are included at no extra cost. No extras to buy with any G-E Frypan.

G-E makes frypans to suit everyone's need . . . large or medium, round or square — all with exclusive matching G-E Calrod element.



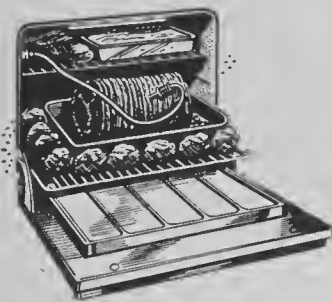
GENERAL ELECTRIC
FRYPANS

NOW the perfect range for busy kitchens

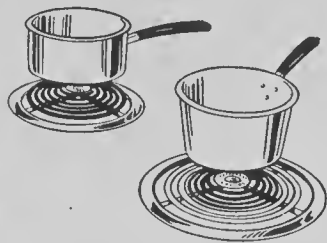


Busy housewives welcome the new G-E 30" Range because this is the range that takes most of the work out of cooking. **KEYBOARD CONTROLS** give you 5 push-buttons for each element giving you the *exact heat* you want. Right on the control panel are easy-to-use automatic timers for the oven and surface elements.

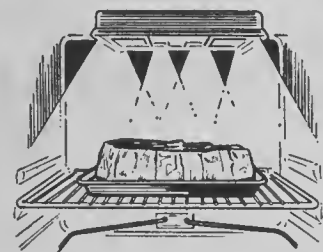
PUTS FULLY AUTOMATIC COOKING AT YOUR FINGERTIPS



G-E Meat Thermometer automatically lets you cook the roast the way your family wants it. Set the dial for rare, medium or well done—a buzzer signals when done. And, this large oven cooks a meal for 24 people.



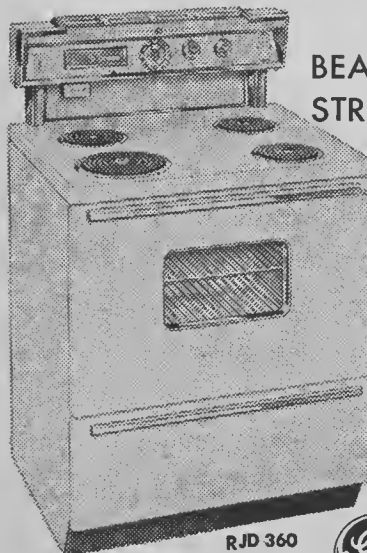
Automatic Calrad element—a G-E exclusive, and the fastest element ever made! A special slide on the control panel adjusts for just the heat you want. Eliminates over-boiling. Surface elements lock-up for easy cleaning.



Focussed Heat Broiling sends radiant-heat rays right to the heart of the food. All food cooks faster—without drying or over-cooking. The result: delicious charcoal-type cooking and more appetizingly prepared meals.



Surface griddle is a fully automatic unit and attaches right over the surface elements to cook your hamburgers, pancakes, frankfurters and other wonderful dishes—better than you ever tasted before.



RJD 360



GENERAL ELECTRIC
30" RANGE

BEAUTIFUL STRAIGHT-LINE DESIGN

The General Electric 30" range is designed to fit right into your kitchen—flush up close to your other appliances—even with counter-tops. It gives your kitchen a beautiful built-in look. And, the G-E Range comes in smart mix-or-match shades of Canary Yellow, Turquoise Green or Satin White. See it at your dealer's and start to enjoy cooking automatically now.

The 1958 G-E appliance line includes 40" and 24" ranges.

NEEDLEWORK



Guppies

WHETHER you are gifting a bride-to-be or you simply want a morale booster for your own kitchen, you'll have fun making these oven mitts which we call "guppies."

Materials required: $\frac{3}{4}$ yd. 36" printed cotton, $\frac{1}{8}$ yd. plain color to blend with print, padding material, 2 small pom-poms, matching thread.

The pattern pieces are illustrated below in correct shape, but one-third of the required size. You will need 2 pieces of Figures 1, 2 and 3 from the printed material, 2 pieces of Figure 4 in the plain material, 4 pieces of Figure 5 in printed material and 4 pieces of Figure 5 in plain material. Cut about 36" of bias from the plain material. Lay together several thicknesses of your padding material and cut 2 pads according to the pattern of Figure 4.

Next we suggest you make 4 ears by putting the right side of a printed piece to the right side of a plain piece, stitching and turning right side out. Now attach the ears to the upper back (Fig. 2) with the points upwards. Join the lower back (Fig. 3) to this, keeping the ears on the right side. Attach the mitt front (Fig. 1) to the back (Fig. 2) by stitching along one side. Across the top apply the bias and also make a loop of the bias at the top. Now you can sew the other side.

The next step is to sew the padding and mouth together with a quilting pattern as shown in Figure 4. Laying the right side of the mouth piece to the right side of the lower mitt, stitch together. When stitching is completed turn right side out and attach the two pom-poms as eyes.

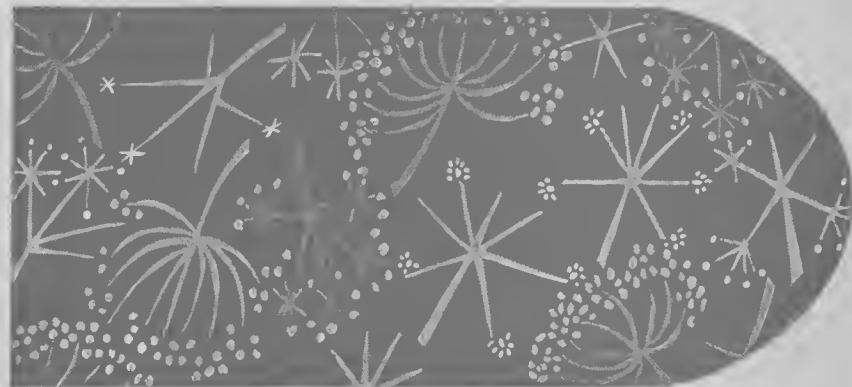


Figure 1—Mitt Front. (Cut 2—13½" x 6").



Figure 3—Lower Back. (Cut 2).



Figure 2—Upper Back. (Cut 2—9" x 6½").

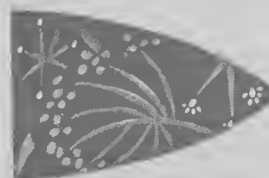


Figure 5—Ears and Lining. (Cut 4 of printed and 4 of plain).

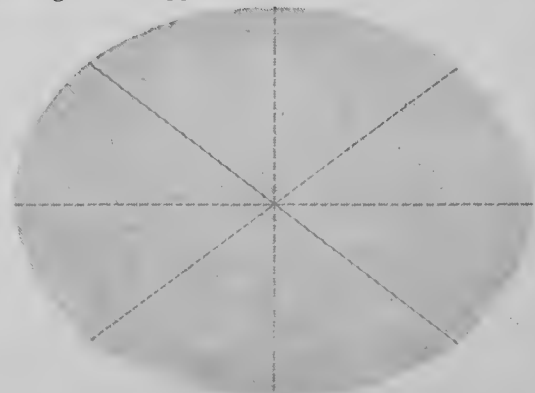


Figure 4—Palms and Padding. (Cut 2 of plain material). (Used for padding).

Scale—1/3 inch equals 1 inch.

by DEXTER HUBBARD

They're Going to Tear Down Our Church!

TOMORROW the men will gather at the little white church on the hill. I shall be one of them. We will hammer and saw and pry, until our little church is but a pile of weathered spruce boards and graying white shingles. It is a saddening thought.

However, there is a good reason for this destroying of what is to us a landmark and a much beloved friend. Our little white church is old. It has weathered fire, a hurricane, nesting squirrels, uprooted pine trees plunging down on its roof, and one unpious (and apparently doorless) individual who made off with the front door.

But now its sills have started to rot, and one side of its roof sags alarmingly, so it has been decided that a new church must be built.

Rather sadly, I agree with this; and now I find myself recalling some of the events which have taken place within or about its plastered walls.

There was the time when, as a boy, I took a bet that I could climb to the top of the steeple. It was an impossible undertaking; once clear of the roof I slipped, and fell headlong to the ground, dislocating a shoulder and all but breaking my back.

I shall never forget what my mother told me as, painful hours later, I lay in bed wrapped in bandages. She said, "It was the devil in you that made you try a foolish trick like that, but it was the Almighty who saved you from getting worse than you got!"

To which I said a silent but thankful "Amen!"

I REMEMBER the long walks to Sunday school on hot summer days, and how cool and hollow-sounding it was inside the church; how grown-up I felt when the pastor shook my hand as I was leaving the church; the wonderful sense of freedom I experienced when I arrived home and was able to shed my knickerbockers, white blouse and coat for a pair of old pants and a sweat shirt. It was like being released from a strait jacket.

Our little church has survived a grass fire that got out of control, and countless chimney fires. During the former someone, presumably a passing motorist, must have noticed the shingles smoldering and, seeing no other help in sight, was forced to act quickly and alone. Apparently he found the cleaning bucket in the porch—the door is never locked—and carried water from a nearby brook until he had put out the fire. If I seem rather uncertain about the details, it is because the lone fireman has yet to come forth to make himself known and be acclaimed.

One of the chimney fires was almost disastrous, only a sudden downpour saving the entire building from complete destruction. Even so, part of the roof had to be rebuilt. As a safety measure, the roof was shingled with fireproof shingles, bought with contributions from every family in the district, including two of a widely different faith. Such is the spirit of fellowship where our little church is concerned.

As I have stated, the door is never locked. This led to an incident that is still chuckled over whenever it is recalled.

IT happened during the late '30's, when vagrants were much more numerous than they are today.

The pastor arrived at church to find one of these "knights of the road" sleeping peacefully on a front seat. Being possessed of a sense of humor, the pastor neglected to wake him. The gentleman, moreover, continued to sleep as the church slowly filled, waking only at the first swell of organ music—at which time he sat up, stared sleepily about him at the grinning faces, settled himself in his seat and remained throughout the service.

As he was leaving the church, he said to the pastor, "That was a mighty fine sermon, Preacher."

"Thank you," replied the pastor. "I'm glad you liked it."

"Sure did," said the vagrant. "If I'm ever down this way again, I'll drop in," and he trudged off up the road.

Being asked to serve as an elder in the church is always an honor, but no elder of our little white church could ever relax on the accolade. He had to come early on cool days to light the furnace and, if there was to be an evening service or a special program, fill the gas lamps and hang them down the aisle where they hissed gently and cast a bright white light over the congregation. When a lamp threatened to fade and leave part of the church in darkness, it was an elder's duty to rise quietly and take the offending light to the basement to pump more air into it. While these men had earlier been preparing light and heat, their wives would give the pews and pulpit a quick dusting, and the children would chase each other delightedly around the large yard or the big barn that on such nights years ago used to house handsome carriage horses.

Social evenings at the church were always special . . . a time when the whole community got together to laugh and sing and chat. During the last great war we were fortunate to have performers at our variety concerts from a nearby air force station. Their only charge was a meal and an appreciative audience. In regard to the first, the airmen got undivided attention from the single girls and housewives who served them the best slices of turkey and large pieces of pie, and always reserved the most attractive looking jellied salad for

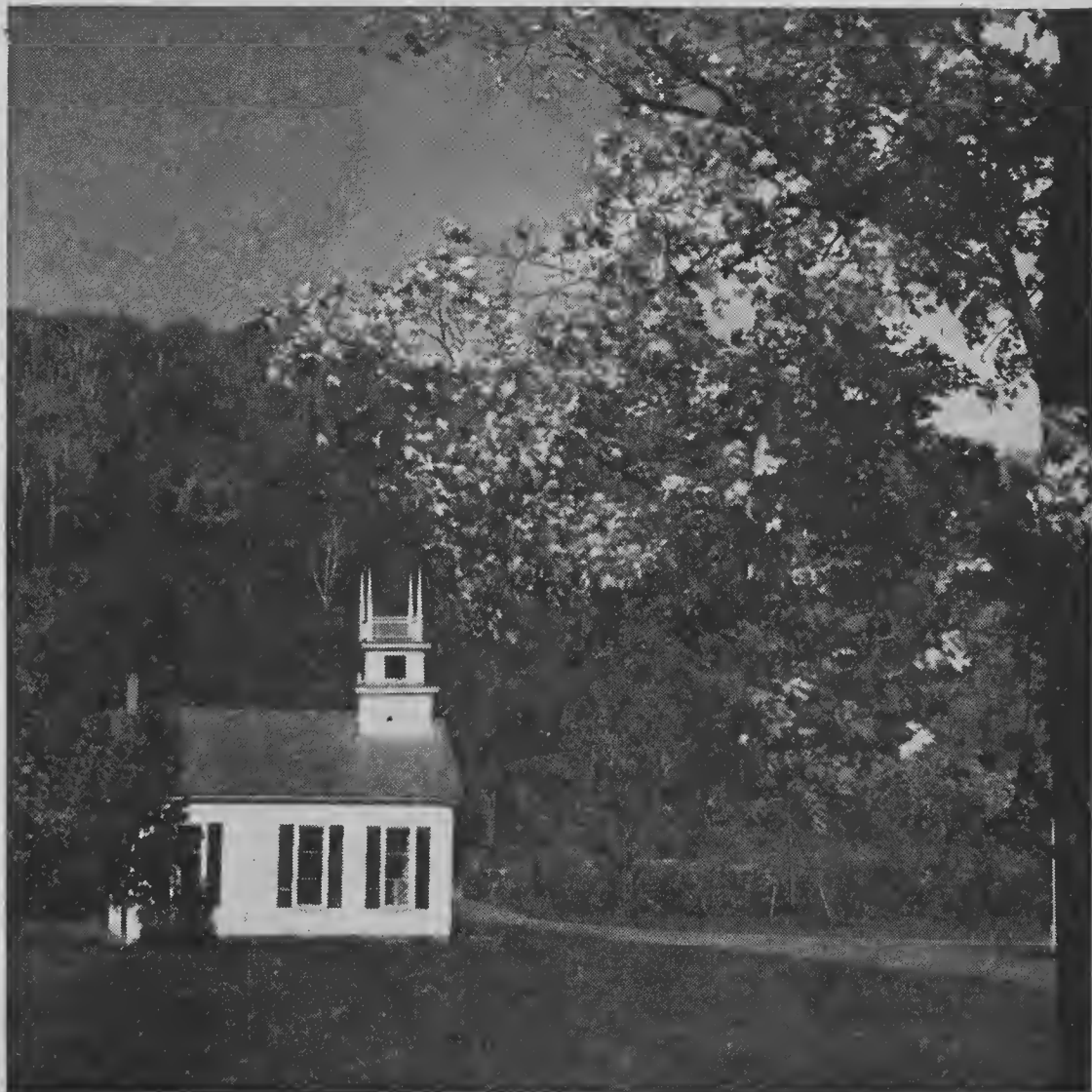
the entertainers' table. The audience was never unappreciative. Songs and jokes were usually kept "in line" in deference to the surroundings, but occasionally one of the British music hall chaps dropped a slightly risque comment and the audience applauded his daring. Very often these imported musicians had exceptional talent, but even if the calibre of entertainment was not consistently high, the audience clapped and stamped its feet, and cheered every volunteer performer.

THERE have been sorrowful moments also in our little church: the last sermon of a well-liked pastor, the burial service of a neighbor and friend one has known all one's life. There have been majestic moments . . . when one who has been blind and partially crippled since birth, rises to give thanks to God for the many blessings she has received from Him. And there have been moments of glory . . . when a new pastor takes the pulpit for the first time, and you remember him as a neighbor's son well on his way to ruin until he was called to a new way of life and the ministry, in this very church.

Tomorrow we shall start dismantling the little white church on the hill. In its place will rise a new church—larger, more beautiful, better equipped; with a strong cement foundation, electric lighting and, it is hoped, a chimney that won't catch fire whenever there is a slight breeze.

This is progress, and progress generally is good. Yet it is comforting to know that what can be salvaged from the old church will be used in the constructing of the new one. v

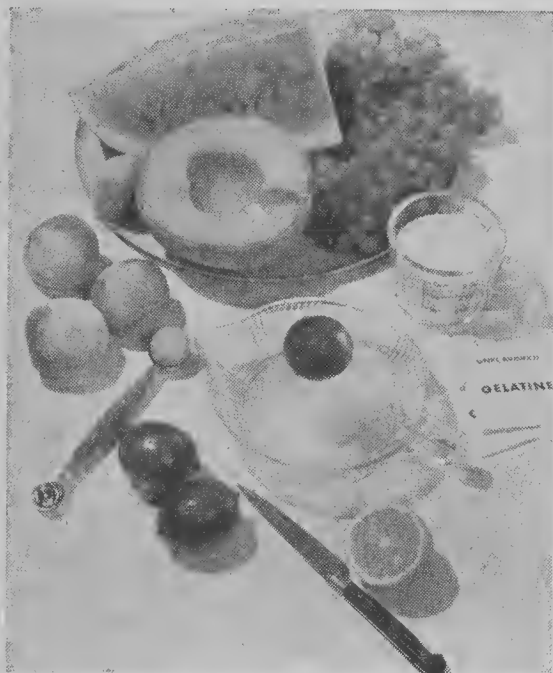
A country church . . . on a hot day, cool and hollow-sounding.



Salad Days

Salads offer the housewife more opportunities to use her imagination and originate combinations than any other food

by JULIA MANN



A fruit combination of watermelon, canteloupe, grapes and peaches, chilled in a lime or lemon gelatin base, provides a molded summer dessert. Also try strawberries, blueberries and oranges.



A design of fruit in the bottom will make a motif for the top of the unmolded dessert. Cover the fruit with slightly chilled gelatin-fruit mixture. Chill until design is firm. Add remaining mixture.



[Knox Gelatin photos]

The fruit mold, attractive in its simplicity, garnished with sugar frosted grapes.

A CRISP, colorful vegetable or fruit salad is one of the most appetizing dishes to serve on hot, summer days. Probably no other food you fix offers all the possibilities of the salad. It can go to the table as a big bowl of crisp greens, it can go as a trim jellied mold, as an attractive plate or platter arrangement, or as a simple relish dish. And one of the secrets of a good salad is the selection of ingredients.

Ingredients should be selected with an eye to appetizing color combinations. Be careful, for example, of mixing different shades of red such as that of radishes, beets and tomatoes. Using a crisp food with cooked or soft

foods will give an interesting contrast in texture. Use your imagination and try combinations of foods new to you and your family. The dressings may be varied by using flavorings which complement the salad ingredients.

Cucumber Salad

Yield—6 servings.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1 3 oz. pkg. lime-flavored gelatin | 1 tsp. onion juice |
| $\frac{3}{4}$ c. hot water | 1 c. chopped cucumber |
| 1 c. heavy sour cream, whipped | $\frac{1}{4}$ c. lemon juice |

Dissolve the gelatin in hot water. Add the lemon and onion juice. Chill until partially set. Fold in whipped sour cream and the chopped, unpeeled cucumbers. Pour into 6 oiled individual molds and

chill until firm. Unmold on crisp lettuce. Garnish with tomato wedges. Serve with mayonnaise.

Tossed Greens with Roquefort Dressing

Yield—8 servings.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Roquefort cheese | 3 T. vinegar |
| 1 tsp. salt | $1\frac{1}{2}$ c. salad oil |
| 1 tsp. celery salt | $\frac{1}{4}$ c. olive oil |
| $\frac{3}{4}$ tsp. black pepper | $1\frac{1}{2}$ small cloves Garlic minced |
| $\frac{3}{4}$ tsp. dry mustard | $2\frac{1}{2}$ qt. loosely packed, mixed salad greens |

The dressing should be made several days ahead to ensure a full flavor. Mash the Roquefort cheese in a bowl and stir in the salt, celery salt, pepper and mus-

tard. Then slowly stir in the vinegar, salad oil and olive oil. Add the garlic. Pour the dressing into a 1-qt. bottle and refrigerate.

Just before dinner, shake the dressing well. Take $\frac{3}{4}$ c. of dressing and refrigerate the rest for later use. Toss with the $2\frac{1}{2}$ qt. of mixed salad greens. Serve at once.

Carrot Salad

Yield—6 servings.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 3 c. diced cooked carrots | 1 tsp. prepared horseradish |
| $\frac{1}{4}$ c. chopped green pepper | 2 T. vinegar |
| 3 T. minced onion | 2 T. sugar |
| $\frac{1}{2}$ c. diced celery | 2 T. mayonnaise |

Combine all the ingredients. Chill. Serve in a bowl lined with lettuce or in lettuce cups.

Sunshine Salad

Yield—2 servings.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1 c. grated carrot | $\frac{1}{4}$ c. sugar |
| Grated rind and juice of 1 lemon | $\frac{1}{4}$ c. water |

Boil the sugar and water together to make a syrup. Cool. Grate the carrot and lemon rind. Squeeze the lemon juice and combine. Add the syrup to the carrot-lemon mixture and chill. Serve as either a fruit or vegetable salad.

Layered Red and White Salad

Yield—8-10 servings.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Red Layer: | $\frac{1}{4}$ c. lemon juice |
| 2 T. unflavored gelatin | 2 T. horseradish |
| $\frac{1}{2}$ c. cold water | $\frac{1}{2}$ T. minced onion |
| $2\frac{1}{2}$ c. tomato juice | $\frac{1}{2}$ c. catsup |
| | 1 tsp. salt |

Soften the gelatin in cold water. Heat the tomato juice to boiling. Add the gelatin and stir until dissolved. Add the remaining ingredients and pour into oiled 6" x 10" loaf pan. Chill until firm.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| White, Layer: | 1 c. hot water |
| 1 T. unflavored gelatin | 1 c. sieved cottage cheese |
| $\frac{1}{4}$ c. cold water | 1 c. mayonnaise |

Soften the gelatin in cold water. Dissolve it in hot water. Chill until partially set. Then beat until fluffy. Fold in the cottage cheese and mayonnaise. Pour over the red layer and chill until firm. Unmold on endive or lettuce. Garnish with hard cooked egg slices.

Rhubarb Salad Mold

Yield—4 servings

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------|
| 5 c. red rhubarb, cut in $\frac{1}{2}$ " pieces | 1 T. unflavored gelatin |
| $\frac{1}{4}$ c. water | $\frac{1}{4}$ c. cold water |
| $\frac{2}{3}$ c. sugar | |

Measure the rhubarb, water and sugar into a saucepan, cover, bring slowly to a boil, then boil gently until rhubarb is very tender—10 to 15 minutes. Meanwhile soak gelatin in the $\frac{1}{4}$ c. cold water. Force rhubarb through a coarse sieve and stir well. Measure out $1\frac{1}{2}$ c. of this juice, add soaked gelatin to it and stir, reheating if necessary to dissolve gelatin.

Pour into individual molds and chill until firm. Serve on lettuce as a side salad or on a fruit plate.

He-Man Salad Bowl

Yield—6 servings

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| $\frac{1}{2}$ head lettuce | 2 T. crumbled Blue cheese, if desired |
| 1 c. chopped fresh spinach | 5 slices bacon, chopped |
| 1 T. chopped green onion | $\frac{1}{2}$ c. bacon fat |
| 1 c. summer sausage, cut in strips | $\frac{1}{4}$ c. vinegar |
| 1 c. bologna, cut in strips | $\frac{1}{2}$ tsp. Worcestershire sauce |

Break lettuce into bite-sized pieces in salad bowl. Add spinach, onion, summer sausage, bologna, and cheese. Fry bacon until crisp. Drain on absorbent paper. Add vinegar and Worcestershire sauce to bacon fat. Pour over salad and toss lightly.

The Happy, Healthy Elderly

Some new positive thinking about old age

"THROW out the rocking chair as a symbol of old age," a counsellor to the aged recently advised a group of young people. To many, it was a shocking statement. Did not retired persons literally rock away their remaining years? Perhaps they do, came the answer, but only because society has classified them as aging and so they must *act* old.

Today, biologists and medical specialists consider that youth does not end until 45. They believe the beginning of pre-senescence (body changes due to old age) is around 74, and that true "old age" does not begin until 94. According to studies of the function of human organs, the natural age for dying should be approximately 125.

Louis Kuplan, executive secretary of the Citizens' Advisory Committee on Aging for the state of California, believes that retired people should do things they would have liked to do earlier in life, like studying science, languages, the humanities, or taking up music, mechanics, or handicrafts. "At 80 you can learn as easily—though not as quickly, in some cases—as at 12," he told the First Manitoba Conference on Aging.

THIS meeting, held recently in Winnipeg, was only the third of its kind in Canada, the previous two coming last year in Toronto and Vancouver. The enthusiastic reception of the three indicates that Canadians realize medicine and better working conditions have extended their life span, and that more must be done to assist those not equipped to enjoy to the utmost these extra years.

For those who must live solely on an old age pension, numerous community organizations offer assistance. The Junior League, for example, young women from wealthy families whose work with the needy elderly is increasing yearly; church groups, the I.O.D.E., the Women's Institutes. The representatives they sent to the Winnipeg conference heard doctors emphasize that fear of illness is often more damaging to the aging than illness itself; that persons should be encouraged to have a medical check-up at age 65, and annually thereafter. Such an examination would do much to dispell the fear that illness will make them a burden on loved ones.

Again and again continuity of medical care was emphasized. A conference guest from England hoped that, with the advent of the National Health Scheme, Canadians would take advantage of the regular attention it could provide. Dr. L. Z. Cosin, Director of the Geriatric Unit, United Hospitals, Oxford, England, said further that an older person's stay in hospital should be brief, with most of the convalescing done at home. "Keep them from lingering in a hospital bed," he urged. In England, if stresses in the old person's social world had contributed to the illness and threatened to hinder recovery, a social worker worked with the district's general practitioner to help improve the home situation.

This would also help Canadians in treating mental illness, said Dr. Stanley Rands, Deputy Director Psychiatric Service, Sask. "It used to be that old people were sent to mental hospitals and not expected to return. Unfortunately, in this country we have wards full of them. They are receiving good custodial care, but are passively inactive. We have caused many mental breakdowns in elderly persons by putting them into mental hospitals."

AGING persons have long recognized that retirement to the family home is not always the best move. Studies show that elderly town-folk settle down most often in their town, while rural people, especially women, move to a city. There they may be quite comfortable in one room, but very often facilities for their comfort are unsatisfactory. Welfare organizations and church groups are hard pressed sometimes to supply the clothing, bedding and extra food required by a city's aged.

A recent answer to this unhappy circumstance has been to move old persons out of their single rooms and into a senior citizen housing development. Under the sponsorship of Kiwanis, Lions, Kinsmen, and Rotary clubs, the Canadian Legion, and the churches, attractive apartments and 1-bedroom cottages (with frig and stove) have been clustered together for company, and rented to the most needy from \$15 to \$45 per month. Located in a city suburb, or near a community's churches and shopping center, "in the main stream of things," these units have little flower plots, quiet streets, and sometimes a common recreation room. This type of accommodation, which encourages a resident to do a little work around his home, is regarded as better than the nursing home which offers little in the way of activities. Then there are semi-institution residences that do not accept bedridden aged, but have an infirmary to care for those who become ill while living there. Icelandic, Ukrainian, and Jewish groups have built commendable homes of this type.

IF the retired person is able to continue full-time work, or wishes part-time employment, National Employment Offices across Canada attempt to be of assistance in finding jobs.

Because more persons now subscribe to some form of pension plan, the aged of Canada's future may not require the assistance its pioneers are receiving today. But the amount to be laid away for the retirement period will have to be large, for if a cure is found for cancer and other diseases of the aged, the Canadian's life span might very well be much greater than that of his forefathers.

"But even if you live to age 125, enjoy life," suggests a physician who works with the aged. "Don't bury your sense of humor when the mailman delivers that first old age pension cheque."—R.G. V



There's fascinating flavor in this Cardamom-seed COFFEE CAKE

If you're not already acquainted with cardamom seeds, do try them in this distinctive coffee cake! It's a tender delicious sweet bread with an exciting gourmet touch. And it's easy to make when the yeast is Fleischmann's Active Dry. If you bake at home, discover new and intriguing flavor by baking this unusual coffee cake soon!

CARDAMOM SEED COFFEE CAKE

1. Remove husks from 6 cardamom seeds and crush seeds thoroughly. Scald ½ cup milk. Stir in ½ cup granulated sugar, 1 teaspoon salt, ⅓ cup butter or margarine. Cool to lukewarm.
2. Meantime, measure into large bowl ½ cup lukewarm water. Stir in 1 teaspoon granulated sugar. Sprinkle with contents of 1 envelope Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast. Let stand 10 minutes, THEN stir well. Stir in crushed cardamom seeds and lukewarm milk mixture. Beat together 2 eggs, 1 egg yolk and stir into yeast mixture.
- Stir in 2 cups once-sifted all-purpose flour and beat until smooth. Mix in ½ cup chopped pecans. Work in an additional 2 cups (about) once-sifted all-purpose flour.
3. Turn out on floured board; knead until smooth and elastic. Place in greased bowl. Grease top. Cover. Let rise in warm place, free from draft, until doubled in bulk—about 1½ hours.
4. Punch down dough and turn out on lightly-floured board. Halve dough. Shape each half into a rope about 36 inches long. Let rest 5 minutes. Brush with melted butter or margarine. Beginning at centre of an 8-inch round layer cake pan, loosely coil one rope round and round in pan. Coil second rope of dough in another pan. Sprinkle with granulated sugar. Cover. Let rise until doubled in bulk—about 45 minutes. Bake in moderate oven, 350°, about 30 minutes. While warm, top with the following frosting and sprinkle with chopped pecans. Beat 1 egg white until stiff, but not dry; stir in 1 teaspoon vanilla and sufficient icing sugar to make a frosting of spreading consistency. Yield: 2 cakes.

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8625

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8634

No. 8625—A low-waisted dress, with bateau neckline, that is easy to make. Skirt can be pleated as shown, or bouffant and tapered at the waist. Suggested fabrics: cotton, linen, taffetas, crepes, synthetics. Sizes 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 18. Price 50 cents.

No. 8634—Slender flattery! A softly tailored dress with seven-gore skirt and capelet collar. Suggested fabrics: cotton, rayons, synthetics, silks, woolens. Sizes 14, 16, 18, 20, 40, 42, 44. Price 50 cents.



8649

No. 8649—The "miniature chemise" . . . the latest fashion for girls size 1 to 6. Boxy pleats swing out in this style, pretty in plaid or solid color. Size 4: (A) in plaid, requires 2½ yards fabric; (B) in solid color, requires 2¾ yards. Price 35 cents.

How to Sew in a Zipper

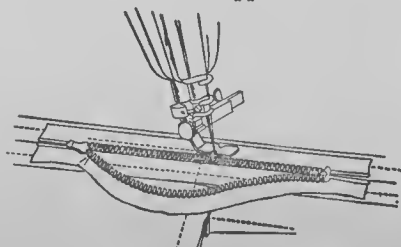
WARM weather is "Zipper Weather" . . . The time when quick changes are so important . . . moreover, when the zipper-fitted bodice is an especially smart fashion detail. Here's how to get the best results when inserting side opening placket zippers such as are required for patterns 8625 and 8634 (above).

Before you start, determine the placket length from zipper (metal portion) with pull tab up. Place stay-stitch (a line of regular stitching which is employed to prevent stretching) ⅜" from seam edge on each side of placket opening. Stitch from bottom to top in order to preserve the grain of the fabric. Check placket seam allowance which should be ⅝" to ¾" wide. If narrower, stitch seam binding to each edge of seam.

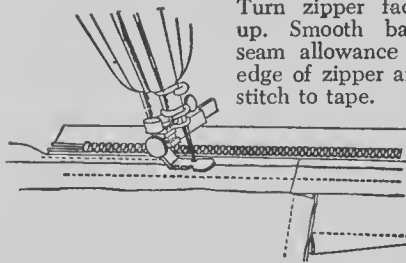
Dress Zipper

1. Machine-baste (long stitch) placket opening. Press seam open.

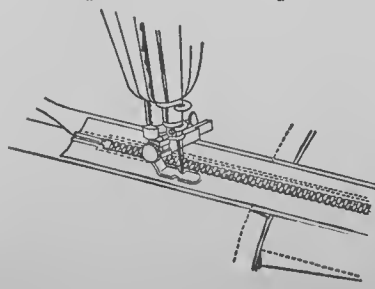
2. Open zipper. Place face-down with edge of teeth at seam line and bottom stop at end of basting. Stitch to back seam allowance with zipper foot.



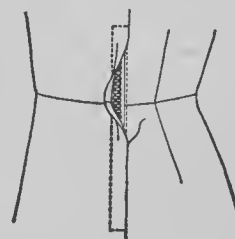
3. Close zipper. Turn zipper face-up. Smooth back seam allowance at edge of zipper and stitch to tape.



4. Turn zipper face-down, flat on seam. Stitch across lower end, up front along-side of zipper, and across top.



5. Press application. Remove machine-basting from seam line.



A similarly diagramed step-by-step explanation of an easy way to sew in skirt zippers will be featured in the September issue of The Country Guide. Watch for it, and clip it out to file away, for future reference, with other sewing hints featured recently in this page.

Practical Thinking

Let's consider our senior citizens' own ideas and wishes when we make plans for their retirement

SOME of these new housing developments for our senior citizens are certainly beautiful. But perhaps there is a need for us to gain a more intimate knowledge of our senior citizens' wishes and outlook, and remember them when living accommodation is planned. After all, these persons will be happiest living in what they want and need, not what we think they should have.

Our senior citizens have many problems, but they also are very good at finding solutions for the majority of these. A common complaint of older homemakers was voiced the other day when a grandmother said: "Cooking just isn't fun any more, now that the children are gone. I'm always cooking too much and trying to get rid of the leftovers." She went on to tell what she had done about this.

One day while preparing potatoes for dinner, she noticed that they were spoiling. This had happened so often that she decided she must reform. So she started to keep a record of the amount of groceries that two could eat without spoilage, and then she bought suitable quantities. What had once been economical buying for a family, now proved extravagant for two.

This led to keeping track of how much of any one food could be eaten by two people without too much left over. The results amazed her. She found ½ cup of macaroni or rice, 2 cups of flour for cookies and ½ to ¾ pound of meat or fish ample for one meal.

Then she tired of reducing the amounts of ingredients on the old recipe cards each time they were used. So she looked through her recipes accumulated over 30 years, sorted out the ones liked best now, reduced the measurements by one-third, and made out new cards which were labeled "For Two."

Of course, for the reduced recipes the old pots and pans were much too large. So she purchased several one-quart saucepans and casseroles, two small skillets, a pie plate just big enough for two, as well as a few small serving dishes.

Now the old pots and pans are in an out-of-the-way corner along with the old recipe files, all easy to get at on the happy days when children and grandchildren arrive for a holiday.

Senior citizens also have more free time now. Some find their interest in their homes (both inside and out), and beautifying a yard keeps many pleasantly occupied. Others take up a new hobby, or are able to spend more time with their favorite organizations. They all like to have something familiar around which to establish these new ideas.

So it would seem that the retirement spot our elderly people need most and will be happiest in is one that provides them with a homey atmosphere, where they can entertain families and friends, and from which they can begin activities to fill their new-found leisure.—G.P. ✓



For health, family love, and home, the senior citizen gives thanks.



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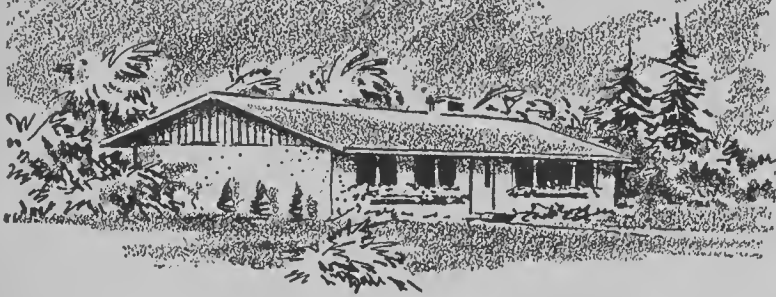
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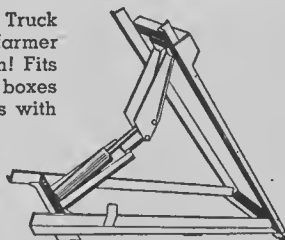


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Young People

On the farm and at home

Careers for You

The concluding story in our career series presents the home economist as a homemaker

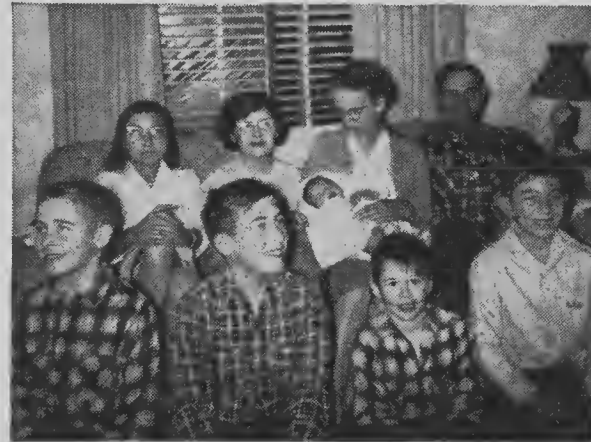
FOR the girl who is interested in the most popular of all careers for women, marriage and homemaking, home economics offers a wonderful and unrivaled background. Homemaking is every woman's ideal role. Of the many, many home economists who have made a career of homemaking, we have chosen to tell you something of Mrs. T. A. Johnson, a graduate of the University of Manitoba.

The year 1920 brought both graduation and marriage for Mrs. Johnson. However, as well as being a homemaker, she has found time to participate in a great many other worthwhile activities. Professional duties have included teaching diet therapy to nurses, and giving sewing instruction to high school students. She had the honor of being the first woman member of the Carman, Man., school

board, where she was also active in Women's Institute work, and as a leader of a 4-H club.

Her hobbies, too, are related to her home economics training. They include making pottery, weaving and organizing arts and crafts societies. A visit to the Johnson home would introduce you to many original models in pottery. Mrs. Johnson says that another hobby is judging at fairs which she has been doing for 39 years.

Now that you have been introduced to a cross section of home economists in Canada, we hope you realize the many and varied opportunities a career in home economics will provide for you. Home Economics is training for homemaking—it is training for interesting and challenging jobs before and perhaps after marriage, jobs that are glamorous, good paying, different and exciting. V



Mrs. T. A. Johnson of Carman, Man., with her husband and grandchildren.



Dates That Rate

To help you be a sure-fire success during the holidays, we're going to let the teen-agers we have talked to, tell you what they think makes a date rate



WHEN we asked the girls what kind of a boy they would give a second date to, they said: "First of all, he's courteous. He arrives on time and comes to the door for me. Also, he pays some attention to his appearance."

Most of the girls like their dates to wear conservative clothes. Extreme or faddish clothes apparently are not popular for date time.

When it comes to being asked for a date, the girls like a boy to say, "How about a date Friday night?" or, "Would you like to take in a movie Saturday night?" They don't like to be in the embarrassing spot of having to answer an invitation prefaced by, "What are you doing Saturday night?" And, if a boy really wants to rate high with a girl, he lets her know ahead of time what is on the agenda

for the evening so she can dress accordingly.

The girls say they like the fellows to know the fundamental rules of etiquette. This avoids embarrassment that could be caused when the boy doesn't know he should open the doors or help the girl on with her coat.

What to talk about on the first date with a boy seems to be a big problem to the girls. Conversation is probably limited to questions and answers until you find out what your mutual interests are. The girls say they like boys who help them out with their conversational attempts with more than just a "yes" or "no" answer.

NOW, let's hear what the boys have to say about the kind of a girl they like to date.

"On the first date," say most of the boys, "I like the girl to meet me at the door and introduce me to her parents." This avoids the awkward situation of the boy having to make conversation with the girl's parents while he is waiting for her to make an appearance.

When they ask for a date they like a definite answer. Either, "Thanks, I'd like to go," or "I'm sorry but I have a date for that night." If a girl hedges, a boy usually figures she may be holding out for something better to come along, and it hurts his feelings, naturally.

They have a lot to say about a girl's looks, too. The girls they take on a first date stand a good chance of a return engagement if they are sweet, feminine and natural looking.

Giggling and talking in loud tones just don't rate with the boys. They prefer a girl who keeps her voice down and keeps quiet if she doesn't have anything to say.

The boys like a girl to tell them frankly when it's time to conclude an evening. They say that if she doesn't tell them the deadline, he may insult her by bringing her home too early. Then, of course, if he takes her home much after the deadline, her parents will be unhappy.

These are many of the things we have been told by teen-agers which they think it takes to make a date rate. Any corrections or additions? If so, please send them along; we'll be glad to hear what you have to say on the subject. V

YOAN

YOUTH OF ALL Nations, Inc. (YOAN) is a pen-friend organization with headquarters in New York and members all over the world. Its purpose is to help world youth understand nations and cultures other than their own.

The Country Guide editors requested further information before they could recommend this pen-pal service, and received word that YOAN is an independent, nonprofit membership organization, declared by the U.S. Treasury to be "operated exclusively for educational purposes." Patrons and endorsers include Kiwanis and Rotary International. Members' ages range from 13 to 30. For further information write: Youth Of All Nations, Inc., 16 St. Luke's Place, New York 14, N.Y., U.S.A. V

The Country Boy and Girl

A Miracle

*A long green worm ate all he could,
And then grew fat and lazy.
He didn't want to crawl about,
His mind was dull and hazy.*

*He wove himself a little house,
All hard and brown and shiny.
He fastened it beneath a leaf . . .
'Twas like a cradle tiny.*

*I gently cut the twigs away
And put them safely by . . .
One day he wakened and came out,
A golden butterfly.*

—EFFIE BUTLER.



Fit for a Queen

by KATHLEEN CAMPBELL

SEVEN-YEAR-OLD Jamie lay on his stomach in front of the TV set, watching for the Queen to appear on the screen. Suddenly, there she was.

"Oh, isn't she pretty!" exclaimed Marnie, kneeling beside Jamie.

"She's a lovely young woman, and as fine as she is beautiful," said Granny from the rocking chair.

"Look at that lovely brooch she is wearing!" Mother exclaimed.

Jamie looked. Pinned at the shoulder of the Queen's dress was a beautiful cluster of diamonds that under the bright lights flashed like fire. As the Queen moved through the crowd, Jamie's eyes watched the shimmering pin. He couldn't help thinking how nice it would look on the blue dress his Mother wore when she and Dad went to the Community Centre dances in Willow Creek.

The next day, when Jamie came home from school, Granny was alone in the kitchen baking cinnamon buns. "Granny, you know that brooch the Queen was wearing . . . where could you buy one like it? Would there be any like that in Miller's store, or in the catalog?"

"Gracious no!" Granny replied. "Jamie, you'd have to go clean to Toronto or Montreal to find a brooch like that, or maybe even London."

Jamie drifted off to his room feeling disappointed. On the way he stopped to pick up the mail order catalog and, in his room, began to browse through the jewelry pages. Suddenly his eyes lit up. There was a brooch,

just such a brooch, he thought, as the Queen had been wearing.

Jamie sounded out the words describing the brooch and grew more excited by the minute. There was one word—"simulated"—in the description that Jamie could not understand, so he just ignored it and struggled through the remainder . . . "Beautiful large pin—gold plated with simulated gems consisting of 1 ruby, surrounded by 12 emeralds and 56 diamonds. Price—\$1.79."

JAMIE began to figure out how much money he would need to save to buy the brooch. He had 16 cents now. That left \$1.63 to be saved. Every week he received 25 cents from Dad as allowance, and out of that quarter he had to save 10 cents for Sunday School, 5 cents for Cubs, and the other 10 cents he usually spent on a chocolate bar. If he didn't buy a chocolate bar, that 10 cents could go toward the brooch and it would be . . . uh, uh . . . November by the time he had saved enough money. And that was when the Community Centre dances would be starting.

During July, August, September and October he spent hardly a cent on himself. It was hard to come home from town with Marnie eating her chocolate bar beside him. Jamie knew Marnie would have shared had he told her why he wasn't spending any money, but Jamie couldn't bear to share his wonderful secret.

By the middle of November, the hoard in Jamie's piggy bank had grown large enough to buy the brooch, money order, and stamp. With a happy feeling he hurried to the Post Office. "Sending for a present for your best girl, Jamie?" asked the postmaster.

"No! I'm sending for a — I'm just sending for something."

The next days were awfully hard to bear. Jamie watched the mail box, hoping to get his parcel before anyone saw it. At last it came. Jamie hurried to his room and, with trembling fingers, opened the box.

BETWEEN two layers of cotton rested the most beautiful brooch Jamie had ever seen. The overall size of the pin was somewhat larger than a silver dollar. In the center was a large red stone that Jamie identified

as the ruby. Surrounding it were 12 brilliant green stones, the emeralds, and surrounding these like the rays of the sun were the 56 diamonds. Jamie counted the jewels one by one. He was delighted. He got his flashlight and focused it at the jewels; they flashed back at him in a most satisfactory manner.

The family were all at the supper table when Jamie came down. With a self-conscious grin he placed the box in front of his mother. Mother lifted the lid and removed the top layer of cotton. There was a gasp from around the table.

"Why, Jamie," said Mother. "What a lovely, lovely brooch!"

"It's just like the Queen's brooch," said Jamie. "There's 56 diamonds, 12 emeralds, and that big red one is a ruby."

With fingers that trembled strangely, Mother pinned the brooch to her dress.

"A proper dazzler that is, Jamie boy," said Granddad, his eyes twinkling.

Granny adjusted her glasses and leaned forward. "Mercy me!" was all she managed to say.

Marnie, for the first time in her 10 years, was struck speechless. Jamie slid into his place at the table, his cup of joy full and overflowing. There sat his mother, with the flash of rubies, emeralds and diamonds at the shoulder, looking as he had known she would, every inch a queen. V

Salt Box Bank

YOU'VE heard the old saying, "Salt your money away?" Well, if there is some special thing you'd like to save for, why not really "salt it away?" Make yourself a salt box bank!

Here's how: Take an empty salt box and cover every bit of space (except on the lid) with small bright pictures. They could have one theme, or be about many subjects. Paste them on. Let some of the pictures overlap, if you like. On the top of the box write, in large letters, the name of the thing for which you are saving.

Now comes the most important part! Don't forget to drop those spare nickels and pennies down the salt spout into your bank! Good saving to you.—Marion Ullmark. V

A Meaning Test

To play this game, you just do as the capital letters advise: ADD a word that answers the description in the first column TO another that answers the clue in the second column AND GET a word that fits the hint in the third column. For example: in No. 1, the first answer would be "cow;" the second would be "slip." The two words combined make "cowslip"—a flower. Get the idea? Answers are on page 54.

ADD	TO	AND GET
1. An animal we milk.....	Slide	A flower
2. Meat served with eggs.....	Make fun of	A swing
3. A shower	Ribbon on the hair.....	A light in the sky
4. To frighten	A black bird	Stuffed figure of a man
5. To put on clothes.....	Used in opening a door.....	Four-footed animal
6. An automobile	The family cat	Floor covering
7. Mark left by a wound.....	To allow	Bright red
8. The ocean	Boy's relation to his father.....	A time of year

—MILDRED L. ACKERMAN.



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OTTAWA, Ont.

Please send me, without obligation, details on career opportunities in the Canadian Army.

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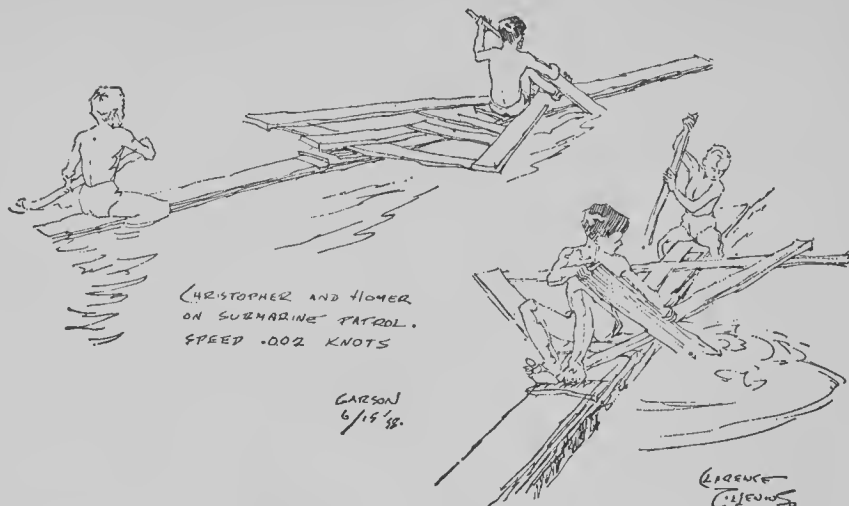
ESB-9C



SERVING WITH A PURPOSE

Sketch Pad Out-of-Doors

No. 75 in a series—by CLARENCE TILLENIUS



THE fun a boy has with a raft is probably only surpassed by the fun that two boys have with a raft. "Raft" is a word not needing too precise a definition—to a proper boy any collection of sticks or lumber that will support him almost out of the water is completely worthy of being labeled a raft.

The raft in the sketch — really a square timber with a couple of boards nailed on as outriggers — is a very seaworthy craft. True, one can only keep dry from the waist up while riding it, and its top speed is about two miles a day, but what of that? Moreover, it is a fine subject for a sketch. Boys at play always are; and the snail-like progress of the craft gives you a chance to study its lines.

But every subject has its pitfalls and this is no exception. Judge carefully

the angle of the timber with the horizontal plane. This is important. Then look carefully at the figures. See that your drawing shows them seated firmly on the log. Then study the action of the arms in paddling the "dreadnought." This is trickier than it seems because, when paddling, the body itself twists above the hips. This twisting of the body you can easily see if you look at the line of the backbone following up to the head. The angle of the head also needs careful study.

You may not be able to persuade the boys to stay in one place too long so be content if you get nothing more than a few notes in your sketch pad—they are very worthwhile.

(Sketch Pad Out-of-Doors No. 1 is still available in book form from The Country Guide, Winnipeg. Price postpaid \$1.00).

WHAT'S HAPPENING

(Continued from page 9)

a single class of seed, called "Certified," will be produced for farmers who want reliable seed for commercial crop production. The registered grades will be for the use of seed growers, rather than commercial growers.

Even if the legislation is brought forward soon, the C.S.G.A. expect that a couple of years will be required to bring the new system into full operation. This will be the opening shot in a program to convince farmers, only a small percentage of whom use pedigreed seed for commercial crop production, that it pays to use the best seed available.

MARKETING BOARD ENDORSED BY GROWERS

The Ontario Fresh Peach Growers' Marketing Board has had its program approved by a majority of 69.9 per cent in a plebiscite among growers in 10 counties. A majority of 66.7 per cent was needed to keep the marketing plan in operation. Votes were cast by 1,608 of about 2,900 eligible growers.

The plebiscite confirms the position of the Marketing Board as the agency through which all growers must sell their produce. There had been some

criticism since new legislation last year had prohibited individual growers from selling direct to retailers.

Meanwhile, the Ontario Tobacco Growers' Marketing Board has had its request concerning grading satisfied. The House of Commons has approved legislation which adds leaf tobacco to farm commodities covered under federal grading standards.

DEMURRAGE RULING

The Board of Transport Commissioners turned down a railway proposal to assess demurrage on boxcars held at terminal elevators more than 48 hours. The Board has ruled that cars will be allowed 10 days' free time at the terminals. At the Lakehead, no part of the period from March 1 to the opening of navigation will be counted. This is normally when cars accumulate at the Lakehead to meet heavy shipments as soon as navigation opens on the Great Lakes.

Meaning Answers

(Continued from page 53)

1. Cowslip, 2. Hammock, 3. Rain-bow, 4. Scarecrow, 5. Donkey, 6. Carpet, 7. Scarlet, 8. Season.

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to Every
MOTHER

A BOOK ON
BABY CARE



Send for your free copy of "Hints to Mothers". This sensible, easy-to-understand book tells you all

you want to know about common baby ailments . . . how to recognize and treat them. You'll find it so necessary, so useful, to help you keep your baby healthy and happy. Use the coupon below or a postcard or letter.

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Or whenever your baby is fretful, feverish, upset or constipated, give Steedman's Powders. Used by mothers all over the world for more than 100 years. At your druggist's.

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Please send me free 96-page book: "Hints to Mothers".

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Not temporary relief, but permanent year-in, year-out service with a DIAMOND 3T Unit. Periodic checks of salt supply is all that's required. Four sizes. Eight capacities. Completely guaranteed.

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The Mechanized Home

A lot is said about mechanized farming, but the tremendous increase in household appliances in recent years has been as spectacular, and is gradually easing the homemaker's burden. The Country Guide, both in the editorial and advertising columns, is keeping readers abreast of the latest equipment for taking the backache out of many household chores. If you want to know more, don't hesitate to drop a line to The Country Guide, 1760 Ellice Avenue, Winnipeg 12, Man.



Switzerland. Powering over the Alps, Ford's new rear suspension leveled the ride on the sharpest curves.



Yugoslavia. Twisting mountain passes were straightened by Ford's new, feather-light Magic-Circle steering.



Turkey. Even rough, rock-studded back roads were tamed by the 58 Ford's new Ball-Joint front suspension.



(Certain features illustrated or mentioned are "Standard" on some models, optional at extra cost on others.)

Canada. At Horseshoe Bay, B.C., the 58 Ford handles like a dream. You get fine-car comfort . . . at low Ford prices!

You forget the road when the ride is **FORD!**

THIS is the car that used the whole world as a test track . . . and came back home ready for more! It met and passed every imaginable test of riding comfort on the world's worst roads.

Put the new Ford to *your own* action test. Pick a road — any road — then settle back and enjoy the scenery. Ford's built-in comfort starts with the frame itself . . . the heart of the new 'Inner Ford.' The frame is bowed out to let you ride inside the chassis for greatest

comfort and safety. New Ball-Joint front suspension rides easier than ever . . . takes the bounce out of bumps. And Even-Keel rear suspension cuts "squat" and "dip" driving on rapid starts and stops . . . adjusts automatically for smooth riding under any load or road condition.

For a taste of Interceptor V-8 power, smooth new Cruise-O-Matic Drive . . . Magic Circle steering . . . and a ride that makes every trip a pleasure — see your Ford Dealer today!

PROVED AND APPROVED AROUND THE WORLD

58 FORD

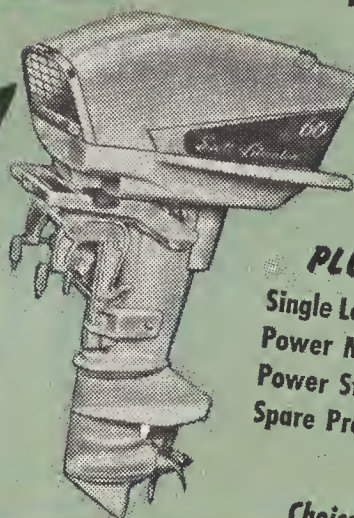
SIX OR V-8 THE GOING IS GREAT!

Not ONE, Not TWO, but...

4 Grand Prizes

Just "Count the Outboards" to win
(NO BOX TOPS—FREE ENTRY FORMS)

1st GRAND PRIZE FREE



SCOTT-ATWATER "FLYING SCOTT"

60 HP. - 160 LBS.

Inch for inch,
pound for pound,
the most powerful
outboard in history

Motor Value \$1244

PLUS

Single Lever Remote Control	65
Power Motor Tilt	165
Power Steering Wheel	275
Spare Propeller	40

LIST TOTAL \$1789

Choice of six bold colors.

2nd GRAND PRIZE FREE

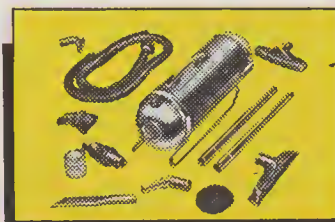
5 HP. "THRIFTY SCOTT" Outboard
PLUS A 12 foot Sangstercraft Scout Deluxe Boat
with a fibre glass hull



Outboard Motor \$279
Deluxe Boat 485
LIST TOTAL \$764

WIN MONTHLY PRIZES OF YOUR CHOICE!

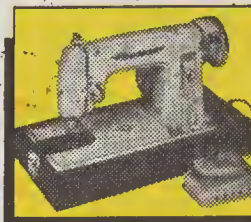
plus THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS IN DISCOUNT AWARDS AS CONSOLATION PRIZES!
Price shown on these prizes includes valuable surprise premiums.



PRESIDENT Vacuum Cleaner complete with 11 Attachments including de-mothing equipment, power paint sprayer, and Rug shampooing equipment. Guaranteed for 1 year. Regular Price \$169.95



PRESIDENT 3-Brush Floor Conditioner, counter-rotating brushes with buffers, sanders, polishers. Guaranteed 1 year. Regular Price \$169.95



BROTHER Window-Matic Stitch Regulator Sewing Machine. Lifetime Guarantee. Regular Price \$239.95

3rd GRAND PRIZE FREE

3.6 HP. "SCOTTY" Outboard

stretches a
pint of gas into
hours of trolling.
LIST PRICE \$174



4th GRAND PRIZE FREE

A McCULLOCH "MAC" Chain Saw



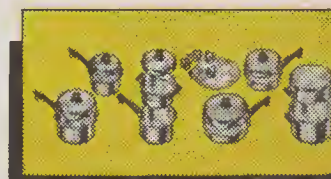
LIST PRICE \$175

Here's what you do to win

- Count all the outboards shown.
- Count partial outboards, too.
- Mark your total on the coupon.
- Fill out and mail in.

RULES OF THE CONTEST

1. The four grand prizes are to be awarded in December, 1958. All "Count the Outboards" Contests end November 30, 1958. This Contest closes Aug. 5, 1958.
2. Choice of feature monthly prize plus thousands of dollars in discount awards will be awarded to most accurate entrants each month. These awards are worth \$20.00 as part payment on any of our vacuums, polishers, sewing machines or Master-ware sets retailing at \$39.50 or more.
3. All winners in (2) are eligible to win the top "Grand Prizes".
4. Only one entry per person allowed. You must be 18 or older and a resident of Canada to be eligible for prizes.
5. Our employees and those of our Advertising Agency are not eligible.
6. Decision of judges is final. All entries become the property of President Electric Limited.



PRESIDENT Masterware 19-piece Set 18-8 Stainless Steel construction. Entirely postwelded. Vapor vacuum seal lids. Regular Price \$169.95

"COUNT THE OUTBOARDS" CONTEST —PRESIDENT ELECTRIC LIMITED

c/o Box 401, Postal Station "Q"
27 St. Clair Avenue East, Toronto, Ontario.

My choice of monthly prize is ☐ Vacuum Cleaner ☐ 3-Brush Polisher
☐ 19-piece Cookware Set ☐ Sewing Machine

I hereby agree to abide by the rules of the contest.

MY COUNT IS OUTBOARDS

NAME.....

ADDRESS..... PHONE NO.....

TOWN or CITY.....

Last year's GRAND PRIZE WINNER, Mlle. Cecile Baker (left) of 1715 Elgin Ave., Montreal, Quebec, accepts the keys from Toronto's Miss Byline, Elaine Bishenden, for this brand new 1957 Monarch Lucerne. She topped more than 20,000 other contestants.



Send in your
answer on this
coupon in time
to WIN!
COUNT
THE OUTBOARDS
TODAY!